INSURANCE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO 283. BOMBAY TUESDAY NOVEMBER 20 1928 ONE ANNA

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY. LIBRARY

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P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
24 Nov.	Macedonia* ..	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa* ..		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..		10,089
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua* ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16, 01
16 "	Mores* ..		0,953
23 "	Razmak ..		0,602
2 Mar.	Moolton x ..		0,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		1,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @ ..		1,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		1,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		1837
6 Apr.	Rancid ..		650
13 "	Ranpura ..		601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		319
27 "	Naldera* ..		088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		90
11 "	Mantua* ..		46
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		18
25 "	Narkunda x ..		72
1 June	Macedonia ..		00

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia. Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China. Limited accommodation for passengers for India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£70
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
9th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana* ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala* ..	8417

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships.

Fares as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@28 Nov
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 "
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 "
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@26 "
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 Jan.
Fuku Maru ..	6750	17 Dec.	29 Dec.
Tomiura Maru ..	3821	22 "	30 "

* Do not carry passengers.

@ From Colombo.

N.Y.K. MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 Nov	16 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 "
Kamo Maru ..	7955	27 "	13 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Siberia Maru ..	11790	11 Dec.	18 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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'Phone No. 20279, 23735.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
7th Dec.	Narkunda	..	Colombo and Australia.
*19 "	Kidderpore	..	Straits China and Japan.
21st "	Mores	..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.			
4th Jan.	Moolton	..	Colombo and Australia.
8th "	Macedonia	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja	..	Colombo and Australia.
5th "	Malwa	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.			
30 Nov	Karagola	..	East and South Africa
"	Bankura	..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
"	Varela	..	Busreh via Karachi
"	Chakla	..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
"	Vita	..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
1 Dec.	Ellora	..	Momoasa only

REDUCED FARES.

Class return tickets to Mombasa ... for three months are now issued ... East Africa Line of steamers. ... fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply ... ars to the undersigned.

... will be sailings for Karachi on ..., Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, ...urdays, every week. The de... of the Karachi/Gulf mail on ... or Friday is dependent upon ...al of the inward English Mail. ...passengers for Karachi can only ...by Thurs/Friday sailings when ...ation is not required for passen... the P. & O. Mail Steamer or ...passengers to Bugreh. ...and Rates of Freights and ...ay be arranged with. ...INNON MACKENZIE & ...Ballard Road, Fort, B...

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Established THE 1895

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Head Office:—47, The Mall, Lahore.

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S. DATTA, Manager.

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O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Borneo Maru ..	10th Nov.	18th Nov.
Honolulu Maru ..	23rd "	3rd Dec.
Suvetra Maru ..	10th Dec.	23rd "
Shinno Maru ..	24th "	8th Jan.
Heijin Maru ..	30th "	10th "
Shinsei Maru ..	30th "	13th "
Indus Maru ..	11th Jan.	23rd "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 655.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Sure Cure

FOR

Indigestion, Brain-fag Weak memory, etc.

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—

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JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD.

BY AHMAD SHAFI AND HIS TEACHINGS.

BY MOULANA YAKUB HASAN.

In this sketch an attempt is made to present in an unvarnished and straightforward manner a bare outline of the chief incidents that marked the career of a great world-personality. The incidents and conclusions recorded in this life sketch have been taken from the book written by the late Maulana Shibli and other sources.

Moulana Yakub Hasan has contributed two learned chapters on the Quran and Hadith and has given selections therefrom, which virtually complete the book. For, the life of Muhammad, as of any prophet, will be incomplete without the teachings; and we are glad to be able to give copious extracts from the sayings of the Prophet called from various sources.

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COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)

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NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientels at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—23673.

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B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
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Tel. No. 22997.

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(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

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Workmen's Compensation

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Managing Agents:—**M. KANJI & CO.**

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Capital Rs. 1,00,000,

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Bombay Chronicle

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

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Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Candidates for Telegraph, and Station Master Classes. Boarding arrangements. Particulars with Railway Fare Certificate on 2-anna stamps.—Royal Telegraph College, Delhi.
A R1071

WANTED—English knowing capable and influential DISTRICT AGENTS by a well established Insurance concern, possessing Government Securities to canvass Life Assurance Policies upto Rs. 500/- without Medical Examination. Liberal Commission allowed to working Agents. For particulars apply to The SECRETARY, NATIONAL PROVIDENT COMPANY, LIMITED, 128, The Mall, Cawnpore.
A 31374

POST—ADVISOR TO CONTROLLER OF PALACES. Salary upto Rs. 15.00/- according to qualifications. Must be well up in the art of house furnishing, decorating and catering. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered, before the 1st December 1928 to the Private Secretaory to H. H. SHRI SEWAI MAHARAJ DEV, Alwar.
A 31333

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE or experienced UNDERGRADUATE to work as Tutor and Companion to the Princesses. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials stating age, nationality, qualifications, experience and least salary acceptable to DEWAN, BANSDA STATE.
A 31364

WANTED—A GRADUATE with Persian as his second Language for the M. S. M. High School, Dharampur. Apply sharp stating terms, previous experience, etc., with testimonials to the SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION, Dharampur State.
A 31365

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED— for oversea ENGINEERS, DOCTORS, OVERSEERS, GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES, MATRICULATES, CLERKS, ACCOUNTANTS STOREKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS and TYPISTS, etc., LADY DOCTORS, NURSES PROFESSORS TEACHERS, PRIVATE SECRETARIES AND STATION MASTERS in India, for terms apply sharp to Box No. 2204 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." Send stamp for reply.
A R1287

LOANS.

9250—CASH LOANS granted without interest for 10 years in 1928 Concession enlistment, commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000 on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted, enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD Bombay 2.
L R1286

MEDICAL

MISS RUTH'S NEW TURKISH BATH, scientific hand massage, Violet Ray treatment. Nurses in attendance. Sitaram Bldg, K Block, 1st floor, Palton Road Crawford Market.
T R1288

LEUCODERMA—Will afflict you no longer. Thousands of people have got rid of this hideous monster only by using our unique specifics which possess magic like power of extirpating this disease. For particulars please write to H. L. SHARMA, Old Bazar, Gurdaspur, Punjab.
M R1253

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

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DON'T HESITATE to consult me if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you with the great powers I command at a reasonable charge or free to really poor. N. PURUSHOTTAM. (Fortune teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
P

HOTELS.

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Excellent Arrangements,
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M R1278.

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION BOARD.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a MEETING to be held shortly the School Leaving Examination Board will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the School Leaving Examination to be held during the month of April, 1929, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Board not later than the 15th December, 1928.

The form prescribed for such applications can be had from the Office of the Secretary, School Leaving Examination Board, on application.

Applications should be addressed to the School Leaving Examination Board, The University, Bombay.

CANVASSING, direct or indirect will disqualify an applicant for the appointment of Examiner.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR.
Secretary, School Leaving Examination Board.

Bombay, 16th Nov., 1928.
31369

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

NOTICE.

1. AN EXAMINATION will be held in March 1929, for the purpose of filling vacancies for probationers in the post of Engineering Supervisor in the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

2. The written examination will be conducted at selected places in the different Telegraph Engineering Circles.

3. The examination will be confined:—
(i) to persons who have served no more than seven years as telegraphists in the Posts and Telegraphs Department; and
(ii) to other candidates (including departmental candidates who are not telegraphists) who are between 17 and 24 years of age on the 1st January, 1929, and who have passed the Intermediate Science Examination of an Indian University or the Senior Cambridge Examination.

4. Full particulars of the conditions of appointment together with application forms may be obtained from the undersigned.

5. Applications in the prescribed form must reach the undersigned on or before the 2nd January, 1929.

(Sd.) D. BANERJI,
Postmaster-General
Bombay.
31322

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS for "Blasting Rocks in the River Tapti in Mandvi Taluka", costing about Rs. 10,000/- will be received by the Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Division, on 29-11-28.

Copies of tender forms and specifications can be had on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy and will be issued up to 27-11-28.

G. O. DAFTARY.
31372

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our client THA. HIRJI KESHAVJI and SHA. GIRDHAR JIVAN, carrying on business as Saffron, Almonud, and Fig Merchants and Commission Agents under the style or firm of Hirji Keshavji & Co., at Mirchy Lane, Mandvi, has been DISSOLVED by effluxion of time as from the expiration of 30th day of Aso Vad, Samvat Year 1984 i.e. 12th November, 1928.

Notice is further given that our client the said Tha. Hirji Keshavji will now carry on his business in the name and style of Hirji Keshavji Kesharwala.

Notice is further given that the public are hereby Warned "not" to deal with the said Sha. Girdhar Jivan or his son Sha. Purshottam Girdhar, who had a subshare from the said Sha. Girdhar Jivan as partner or for or on behalf of the said partnership and if they do so they will do so at their entire risk and our client will not be bound by the same.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1928.

DAYALJI AND DIPCHAND,
Attorneys for Tha. Hirji Keshavji.
31375

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT VARSOWA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the Auctioneers Rooms, 120, Apollo Street, Fort.

All that piece of land situate at Versowa admeasuring about 17561 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Survey No. 49 Pot No. 1, Survey No. 50, Pot No. 2, Survey No. 96, Pot No. 1 and registered in the record of Rights under entry Nos. 100, 102, 169 and bounded on the South by a road leading to Versowa, on the North by old Versowa Road, on the East by the property of Mr. Mauladin Lalji and on the West by the property of Karimbhoy Lalji Sajan Khoja Sanatorium.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the inspection of the plan apply to Messrs. Dastur & Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

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TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
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REVUE OF REVIEWS
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ALSO
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TOM HEENEY FIGHT

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„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
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A Famous Astrologer
makes a remarkable offer

It is interesting to note, in view of the remarkable vogue of RAMAH the renowned Astrologer whose Studio in Paris has become the Mecca for lovers of the occult from all over the world, the interest which all classes of society display today in occult phenomena.

This sample letter picked at random from thousands which this celebrated occultist receives from everywhere is an illustration of the remarkable powers credited to him.

New York U.S.A. It is now several months since I received your remarkable astrological analysis of my future together with your personal advice and guide. Mere thanks are hardly adequate to express my appreciation of the wonderful benefits I have derived from it. Your forecast has been truly a revelation of accuracy and truth and your personal advice which I have followed has brought me inestimable results. Like an open book .....etc.

Testimonial No. 1349.

Were you Born under a Lucky Star? TELLS YOU Your future will it be happy? FREE prosperous-fortunate? Will you be happy in love- marriage.

Do you wish to know HOW you can be successful in your desires?

RAMAH will send you FREE by simply mentioning this paper with your name plainly written your address and date of birth stating if married or single with any other information you may wish to give an astrological analysis of your life and future, by his remarkable method, which with his personal advice contains information that might well astonish and amaze you. Write immediately for a great surprise awaits you, to RAMAH 15 BC 44, rue de Lisbonne, Paris. If you wish you may enclose 12 annas in stamps to cover postage and Secretarial work. Postage to France is 9 annas.

THE Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited.
(Established 1871)
IT is the oldest indegenous Life Office in India. Being Mutual, there are no Shareholders: therefore all profits go to the Policy Holder

Large Bonus declared at Rs. 18/- per Rs. 1,000 per annum on Whole Life Policies. — And at Rs. 15/- per Rs 1,000 per annum on Endowment Policies.

Every Year is a BONUS YEAR.

For Prospectus &c., please write to:—
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Influential and Energetic Agents throughout India.

Get a New Life
Thousands of hopeless patients have got life, by using the following long tried prescriptions of the Chief Hukma of Kashmir. Complete cure guaranteed or full amount refunded.
Victory (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours: the best retentive and good tonic. No opium. Quite safe, Price Rs. 2 per dozen.
Nayaq Atshaq—Matchless remedy for any stage of Syphilis. Absolutely without mercury or trouble, but complete cure in one Week. Price Rs. 3.
Sanjan Mohani (Regd.) A few grains of it will change your old wife into quite young one in 10 minutes. Quite safe but most certain. Price Rs. 2 per tola.
Mahaksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Sandal Oil, etc., etc., Price Rs. 3 only.
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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK

MARKET INACTIVE—STATISTICAL SITUATION STRONG—TEXTILES IMPROVING—ABSENCE OF SPECULATIVE BUYING—RANGE 6 POINTS—FUTURES 3 POINTS HIGHER TO 3 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Nov. 17.

The New York Cotton Exchange continues dull and inactive although statistical situation is strong and textiles are still improving. The price range was only 6 points in a small market like Staturday and the market closed irregular futures 3 points higher for near months and 3 points lower for distant months. The present inaction of the market is particularly due to absence of speculative buying influenced by booming period on the Stock Exchange. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 19.70c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 18.76c.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December highest 19.58 + .07.
N. Y. December lowest 19.51
N Y. January highest 19.50 (11-19 a.m.).
N. Y. January lowest 19.44 (10-14 a.m.).

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from New Orleans:—

Spot sales South again increasing. American textile trade still improving Ginning decreasing partially, crop under 14,000,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL

WEEK-END LIQUIDATION—UNDERTONE GOOD—SALES 3,000 BALES—FUTURES 1 POINT LOWER TO UNCHANGED.

Liverpool, Nov. 17.

The Liverpool futures market opene steady at a decline of I point but weekend liquidation resulted in a further decline of 2 points. Later on prices rallied and the market closed with a good undertone at a decline of I point to unchanged. Spot cotton prices improved 2 points and sales amounted to 3,000 Bales.

Empire cotton futures closed unchanged with January 10.16 and May 10.15. Egyptians were quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Local week-end liquidation, trade best buyers absorbing hedges.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Statistical position strong and must make itself felt eventually but meantime almost entire absence speculation outside interest particularly New York due Stock Exchange Boom.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

New York passed resolution adopting Southern delivery. Will probably come into force December 1929 delivery.

ASTROLOGY AND COTTON GINNING.

Professor Shah, as usual, has isued the following forecast regarding the next U. S. Cotton Ginning report which will be published on Wednesday, the 21st instant:—

"As per my last prediction the Bureau report resulted in a temporary Bullish effect and prices reacted. I am convinced of the planetary effects on cotton, and in the interest of the readers of "The Chronicle", I give my expectation. On the day of the next ginning report the beneficial aspect between "Jupiter" the Lord of Expansion and robustness and Moon, the mindy indicate bullish effect which I believe will cause a rise of about Rs. 10 per candy in the quotations of Broach. I advise to purchase prior to the report and prefer taking profits as many conflicting aspects are awaiting to result in wide change.

Messrs. Dreunan & Co. have received the following telegrams from Liverpool friends. dated 17th Nov. 1928.

Messrs. Stubbs & Grindrod:—"Market has good undertone, figures bullish, Lancashire business still limited but more satisfactory lines basis. America inclined stiffen every appearance gradually higher prices."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co:—"Manchester less active, America also reports less enquiry."

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov 19

Castorseeds Delivery, May Opening Rs. 48/9. Highest Rs. 48/10, Lowest Rs. — Closing Rs. 48/8/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery, January, Opening Rs. 4/6/10 1/2 Highest Rs. 4/7, Lowest Rs. 4/6/9, Closing Rs. 4/6/10 1/2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery, February, Opening Rs. 53/13, Highest Rs. 53/15, Lowest Rs. 53/12, Closing Rs. 53/13/3.

BOMBAY

Bombay, Nov. 19.

The local market opened this morning at Rs. 351|12 for Broach A.-M. delivery and ruled easy on scattered selling. Prices were quoted at Rs. 350|8 soon after 11 a.m. and thereafter there was some steadiness. Just before Liverpool opening prices were quoted at Rs. 351|4. Liverpool opened 2 points Lower and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A.-M.	352	2	0
Oomra D.-J.	314	8	0
Bengal D.-J.	283	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

The forward market ruled quiet but steady with a small business and rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	352/4
Oomra D/J.	315/-.
Bengal D/J.	283/8

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Nov.	242 20	—0.10
Feb.	236-90	—0.80
May	235-50	—0.80

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Bengal 283 D/J.
Broach 352 A/M.
Umra 315 D/J.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal 296 291 286
Sindh 296 291 286.
Punjab 293 288 283.
Rajputana 296 291 286.
Umra No. 3 326 316 304.
C. P. No. 1 344 334 322.
C. P. No. 2 335 325 313.

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Petit Mill upland 357.
100 Toyomankkwa arvi 290.
100 S. J. Devid Mill Khamgaon 304.
100 S. J. Devid Mill upland 340.
100 Rathi & Co. Akola 301.
100 T. Nenshi & Co. Akola 278
200 G. G. Kesha Khandwa 272.
100 Don Mill Gulabpura 245.
100 Arjan Khimjee Akola 310.
100 Tata Mill Morbi 320.
100 Arjan Khimjee Shegaon 238.
100 Currimbhai Bengal 240.
100 Perystal & Co. Mathia 251.
100 Currimbhai Huthras 260.
100 Currimbhai Khamgaon 302.
100 Espenner & Co. Khandesh 290.
100 Espenner & Co Bengal 300.
200 Volkart Bros Darwaha 312.
200 Bombay Cotton Purna 322.
100 Bombay Cotton Arvi 333
200 Japan T. & Co. Deo'gaon 260.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 15th Nov.	1,33,279
Same time last year	1,42,643

Exports from 1st Sept. to 15th Nov.

	1928	1927
United Kingdom	5,722	7,718
Continent	1,32.515	67.618
China	42,292	3.600
Japan	1,93.620	58.858
Coast Ports	4,401	3,752
U. S. A.	1,080	...
Total	3,79,630	1,41,546

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. to 15th Nov. 1928	32,241
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. to 15th Nov. 1928	49 652
Same period last year	2,06,142
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 15th Nov. 1928	6.64.189
Same time last year	2,20,251

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28.
Receipts to date 17-11-28	4920000	4817000
Receipts Yesterday 17-11-28	45000	44000
Exports to date 17-11-28	3146000	2826000
Stock at Ports 16-11-28	2159000	2509000
Stock Interior Towns 16.11-28	1100000	1292000
Stock Liverpool 16-11-28	627000	896000
Visible Supply 16-11-28	5106000	5999000
Quantity in Sight 16-11-28	7452000	7824000

OILS AND CAKES.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

EX-GODOWN.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs 646/12/0 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 530 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 160 per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65 per ton.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Ass. Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

London Ready 26/10.
London Forward 26/11.
American cent 58/6.
China Op. 2/7/12 Clo. 2/7/12.
Ready 67/5.

	Op.	Hi.	Loi.	6 p.m.
Kartik 60/5	60/6	60/4	60/4	
Tejimandi -/5/-.				
Maugsar 60/9	60/10	60/8	60/8	
Tejimandi -/14/-.				

GOLD.

Ready 21/5/3.
Kartik 21/5.
Maugsar 21/5.
National city 21/8/-.
N. Manordass 21/7/6.
N. Motilal 21/5/3.

PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, Nov 19.

Wheat	10,534 cwts.
Linseed	1,454 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	113 ,,
Gingellyseeds	1,167 ,,
Poppyseed	10 ,,
Groundnuts	25,692 ,,
Castorseed	2,451 ,,
Rice	2,727 ,,
Myrabbollams	999 ,,
Cottonseed	6,366(,,
Mowraseed	47 ,,
Gram	1,191 ,,
Joowar	262 ,,
Maize	100 ,,
Bajree	536 ,,
Coal	561 Tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

The market has ruled steady with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 13/9-1/2 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment, October Rs. 8/4 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment, Nov-Dec. Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment, Jan./March Rs. 8/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Tone:— Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

In full-pressed 17-11-28 Bales	This day	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	358	5445	6767
Central India	150	9767	7777
Barsi and Nagar	108	5662	6513
Hyderabad-Gaorani	30	1542	1639
Berar	3280	47093	31630
Central Provinces	1316	20162	6975
Total Oomras	5242	39671	61301
Dholera	...	4381	14069
N.-W. Provinces	1364	33002	26406
Rajputana	...	1509	5722
Sind-Punjab	16	2341	11555
Broach	...	2608	2444
Coompta & Dharwar	...	3544	2339
Westerns-Northerns	54	3513	2792
Cocoanada	...	1	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	1662	6043
Persian	...	30	2600
American	...	778	18590
Egyptian and African	95	10250	5117
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	...	2
Total	6771	153290	158580

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 15th Nov.

In full-pressed 17-11-28 Bales.	This day	This year	Last year.
Europe	1293	139317	75336
Japan & China	3600	235912	62458
Coast Ports	...	4401	3752
Up-country by Rail	...	32241	22194
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	13741	4856
Total	4893	425612	168696

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 1|32 D D 1|6 1|16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 1|16.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|32 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|16 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6-1/8.
Bank Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 11|32 3 Mails.
NEW YORK—
B C T T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 273-3/4.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1|2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 942.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 127-1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 124.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 177 1|2.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 3/4.
CROSS RATE:—
New York London 4 85 17th inst.
Shanghai London 2|7 13 16 19th inst.
London Japan 1|11 17th inst.
London Paris 124.10 17th inst.
London Belgium 34.890 17th inst.
London Switzerland 25.19 17th inst.
London Italy 92.55 17th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1|2 17th inst.; £414-11 1|2 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 26 13|16 17th inst; 26 3|4 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 26 7|8 17th inst.; 26 13 16 16th inst.
Silver New York Ready 58 7|16 17th inst.; 58 5|16 16th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 3|8 per cent. 17th inst.; 4 3|8 per cent 16th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 1|2 per cent 17th inst.; 4 1|2 per cent 16th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5 1|4 per cent.
3 Mos. 3 3|4 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 1|4 per cent.
12 mos. 4-1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Easier.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Ready	New Old.
Bengal Superfine	305	...
Bengal Fine	300	...
Bengal F.G.	290	...
Sindh-Punjab Fine	300	...
Sind-Punjab F.G	290	...
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	330/35	300/5
Nagpur Fine	330/35	300/5
Yeotmal Fine	325/30	300
Arvi Fine	325/30	300
Amraoti Fine	310/15	285
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	305	285
Mulkapur Fine	295/300	275
Khandesh Fine	...	260
Muthia Fine	...	...
Muthia F.G.	...	...
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S	...	170/80
Purna F.G.G.S	...	260
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	...	260/5
Indore/Ujjain Fine	...	260
Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	265
Surat Fine	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	320
Cambodia	...	380
Miraj/Sangli	...	370/75
Compta Good	...	350/60
Jinja	...	545/50

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Linseed May	10-10-6
Wheat Jany.	8-10-3
Wheat May	8-1-6

CHINA TO EMBARK ON A NEW POLICY.

Tariff Wall Against Lancashire.

(By Mail).

There have been strong rumours on the Manchester Royal Exchange that the China tariff on all imported cotton piece-goods is to be raised in the near future. Several dates have been mentioned as having been fixed for the coming into operation of the amended tariff, the latest being the China New Year, which is usually in February, but nothing definite seems to be known.

Sir Kenneth Stewart, vice chairman of the China section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who is a recognised authority on China trade and was a member of the last Tariff Commission, stated that the present China tariff on all imported cotton piece-goods was 7 1/2 per cent. It was reported unofficially some weeks ago that the tariff was to be raised either to 12/12 or 15 per cent. but no official intimation either as to the proposed new tariff our the date when it was supposed to come into operation had been received at the Chamber.

"We have been expecting," said another China shipper, "that an amended tariff would come into operation early in the new year. The Chinese have been wanting to increase the tariff for some time. Certain recommendations were made, and there was a kind of agreement among the Powers in favour of amendment. Whether that proposed amendment will operate or whether the Chinese are proposing a brand new tariff we cannot tell. No official intimation of their intentions has yet been received."—MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Bulls and Bears Battle for Control

BULLS GET CREDIT FOR SMALL VICTORY

Bombay, Nov. 19

The market opened quiet with rumours of labour troubles and prices looked little downward. As a matter of fact Bears wanted to take aggressive move but Bulls being alert soon supported the market with various buying orders. Chief source of strength was centred in Dyeing and Centuries which easily rose. Other mill shares had a sympathetic effect and on the whole Bulls got credit for securing a rise of about Rs. 7 to Rs. 11. Tata Iron & Steel shares opened quiet but steady and registered small improvement but selling pressure influenced by reports of the end of lock-out in German factories resulted in weakness. Tata Hydros. after opening weak, improved partially and closed with a steady tone. There was scattered liquidation in Cement shares which imparted easiness. Shipping shares ruled steady while New India Ince. were in good demand. Burmahs were quiet.

Messrs. Patel & Ramdutt in replying regarding Cement industry state as under:—

Questions:—

(1) What is the present profit of Cement companies per ton?

(2) What will be their earnings in 1929 and 1930?

(3) Which Cement company in the pool or outside of it enjoys the largest prosperity?

(4) Do you regard "Shabad" as the best or one of the best and if so why?

(5) All things considered, of which cement company would you advise buying shares and why?

Answers:—

1. "Most of the Cement companies book a profit of Rs. 4 per ton.

2. Their present position is quite secured in spite of the fact that a cement association is formed in England to compete the Cement companies of India.

3. In our opinion the best prosperity is enjoyed by Bundi cement company, amongst the companies in the pool.

4. Shabad Cement is also in a very prosperous conditions, for, there are no cement companies in the South which cou'd supply cement to the Southern territory in India. Their whole output is already sold out in advance.

5. At present Bundi shares are at a higher level and therefore, with a view to investment Punjabs are better."

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

Bombay Dyeing 857, 65, 71, 68.
Century 407, 8, 11, 13, 12, 13.
Colaba 140.
Crescent 145.
Fazul 788, 95, 91, 97.
Indore 372, 76.
Madhowji 56.
Nagpur 505, 8.
New Great 235, 36.
Pearl 503, 7, 8, 7, 8.
Simplex 80, 81.
Swadeshi 457, 60, 61.
Burma 836, 35, 41, 38, 40.
Hydro 1168, 72, 71, 73.
Tram 148-12.
Deff. 298, 300, 297, 95.
Ord. 82-8, 82, 81-14, 81-8.
Bundi 22/14.
Indian 370, 68, 71.
Katni Ord. 271, 70.
Alcock 253, 52.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Nov. 19.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 372-8.
Apollo (50) nil, 5-8.
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 872-8.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 508-12.
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 413-12.
Crescent (100) Rs. 145.
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6 140.
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0|0-6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 9-8.
Fazulbhoy (106) yr. 13-12 797-8.
Finlay (100) O, 117-8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1|2 117-8.
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 376-4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 240.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturchand (50) 15-8.
Kohinoor (100) (13-1/2) 216-4.
Laxmi Cotton (250) 750, x.d. 1515.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 56-4.
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 55.
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75.
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1525
New Great Mills (100) O. 236-4.
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 85.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2, 226-4.
Pearl Mills (250) 508-12.
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 367-8.
Sastoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 53.
Simple (250) 81-4.
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6325.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, x.d. 461-4.
Swan Mills (100) 0, 115.
Tata Mills (500) 55
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2390.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil. 352-8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs..... 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10. 840.
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 300.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) x.d. 261-4.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 4/12.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupitar Assurance (100) (12 Pd.) 12-12.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15. 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. 1 x.d. 25-4.
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X.D. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2300
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 13.
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 295.
Tata Iron Def. (O) (85) x.d. 81-8.
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 81-8.
Tata Iron (O) Rs. 81-8.
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Rs. 1, 53-8.
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4, 22/14.
Central India Mining (10) O, 13.
Gwalior Cement (100) 120.
Indian Cement O, (250) 371-4.
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 270.
Punjab Cement (10) 15-14.
United Cement (100) 103/8.
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 175.
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 29

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c. 925.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 101.
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100.
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77.
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5 p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 705.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88/8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 485.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1000) 4 p.c. 647-8.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, x.d. 148-12.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 7-1/2 p.c. 132.
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 380, 1148, 12 1173-12.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Hydro. Elec (O) (100) 30, 1171/4.
Tata Power O, (1000) 525.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070
Surat Electric (O.) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45,, Rs 695.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 528.

NEW ROAD DEVELOPMENT POLICY.

A Standing Committee of Indian Legislature Recommended.

ADDITIONAL TAXES ON MOTOR SPIRIT AND VEHICLES

Indian Road Committee's Report.

The Indian Road Development Committee's Report is published by the Government of India.

The Indian Road Development Committee, consisting of members of the Central Legislaturse under the chairmanship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., was appointed by the Governor-General-in-Council under the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce No. 489-T(1), dated the 3rd November 1927.

In a resolution on the Report the Governor-General-inn-Council states that the questions referred to the Committee have been examined fully and carefully, and the Governor-General-in-Council has no doubt that this report will mark the beginning of a new outlook towards road development in India.

The Committee was composed of Mr. M R. Jayakar, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Chairman, Diwan Chamanlal, M.L.A., The Hon'ble Sir Geoffrey Corrbett, I.C.S., The Hon'b'e Sir Arthur Froom, Kumar Ganganand Sinha, M.L.A., Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, M.L.A., Lala Lajpat Rai, M.L.A., The Hon'ble Mr. Mahmood Suhrawardy, Mr. Md. Anwarul Azim, M.L.A., Mr. Muhammad Ismail Khan, M.L.A., The Hon'ble Dr. U. Rama Rau, Mr. K. V. Rangaswami Ayyangar, M.L.A., The Hon'ble Sardar Shivdev Singh Uberoi, and Mr. E. F. Sykes, M.L.A., with Mr. H. F. Knight, I.C.S., as Secretary nad Mr. K. G. Mitche'l, A.C.G.I., A.M.Inst. C.E., as Technical Adviser.

The terms of reference were as follows:—

(1) To examine the desirability of developing the road system of India and, in particular, the means by which such development could most suitably be financed; and

(2) To consider, with due regard to the distributor's central and provincial functions, whether it is desirable that steps should be taken for the co-ordination of road development and research in road construction, by the formation of a Central Road Board or otherwise.

The following is a summary of the main recommendations of the Committee:—

The development of the road system of India is desirable for the general welfare of the country as a whole, and in particular—

(a) for the better marketing of agricultural produce;

(b) for the social and political progress of the rural population, which will be advanced by the increased use of motor transport;

(c) as a complement to railway development.

FINANCIAL METHODS.

(1) Road development in India is passing beyond the financial capacity of local Governments and local bodies and is becoming a national interest which may, to some extent, be a proper charge on central revenues.

(2) Road development, in so far as it contributes to the general welfare of the country as a whole, is a proper charge on general revenues but no increase in the expenditure on roads from existing revenues is rercommended.

(3) To meet the additional demands and requirements created by the growth of motor transport, some additional taxation might be imposed on motor transport for purposes of road development over and above the existing taxation for general revenues,

(4) A well-balanced scheme of additional taxation on motor transport for purposes of road development, should include—

(a) a duty on motor spirit;

(b) vehicle taxation;

(c) licence fees for vehicles plying for hire.

DUTY ON MOTOR SPIRIT.

(5) The duty on motor spirit might be raised again to 6 annas per gallon without affecting consumption, provided that the additional 2 annas now imposed is spent on road development.

(6) The amount so realised would be Rs. 62 lakhs on the figures of 1927-28, but the consumption of petrol has been increasing annually at the rate of 30 per cent. compound interest. Further, if the time arrives when it is possib'e to abolish or reduce taxation on motor spirit for general revenues, the Government of India might consider the desirability of retaining the tax for purposes of road development.

(7) An effort should be made to induce the oil companies to co-operate with the railway administration in reducing the prrice of petrol in in'and towns.

(8) The duty on motor spirit is a source of central revenue, and grant from central revenues for road development can only be made through the constitutional processes prescribed by the Government of India Act.

(9) As grants for road development cannot be used effectively unless some continuity is assured, a convention should be established for five years whereby the Legislative Assembly would annually vote the proceeds of the additional duty on motor spirit as a block grant for expenditure on road development. This annual grant should be credited to a separate road development account, and unexpended balances should not lapse at the end of the financial year.

CONTROL BY ASSEMBLY.

(10) The Legislative Assembly should continue to exercise control over the expenditure of the annual grant in two ways—

(a) The general principles in accordance with which the grant should be spent should be approved by the Assembly;

(b) A Standing Committee of the Indian Legislature for Roads shou'd be appointed, similar in constitution and functions to other departmental Standing Committees, which would advise the Governor-General-in-Council on all matters relating to roads; and all proposals for expenditure from the annual grant should be submitted for approval to a Finance sub-committee, consisting of the Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council in charge as Chairman and all members of the Standing Committee who are members of the Legislative Assemby.

(11) The annual grant should be divided as follows—

(a) One-sixth should be retained by the Government of India as a reserve;

(b) Out of the remaining five-sixths—

(i) An apportionment should be made among the provinces in the ratio which the consumption of petrol in each province bears to the total consumption in India in each year;

(ii) The balance, representing the consumption of petrol in minor provinces and administrations and Indian States, should be allotted as a lump sum to the Government of India.

If any part of the amount apportioned to a province remains unexpended at the end of the financial year, it should be carried over for expenditure in that province in the following year.

(12) Grants should be made to each province, up to the amount so apportioned to it in each year, for expenditure on projects approved by the Governor-General-in-Council with the advice of the Standing Committee of the Indian Legislature for Roads.

(13) The amount apportioned to Burma may for the present be spent on any scheme of road development that is approved by the local Government and the local Legislature. But if at any future time the question of road connection with India becomes a live issue, the position should be reconsidered.

VEHICLE TAXES.

(14) Vehicle taxes and licence fees for vehicles plying for hire are sources of provincial or local revenue, and it is entirely for local Governments, local Legislatures and local bodies to decide what additional taxation of this kind could be borne by motor transport for purposes of road development.

(15) Except in certain areas vehicle taxation has scarcely been adopted as a method of taxing motor transport; and in view of the recent substantial reduction of central taxation for general revenues, this source of revenue for road development might with advantage be explored

(16) There is a general desire that vehicle taxation shou'd be provincial rather than local, and that a system of reciprocal exemptions shou'd be arranged so that each vehicle would be taxed only at the place of registration.

(17) The scale of licence fees for vehicles plying for hire depends on local conditions, but it might be considered by the authorities concerned whether licence fees might not be pitched so as to limit the number of vehicles plying on any road to the number that the road can eecnomically carry.

LOANS FOR DEVELOPMENT.

(18) The propriety of financing road development from loans must be decided by each local Government for itself according to its circumstances, but certain principles of general application are suggested.

(19) Loans should be borrowed in the ordinary way on the security of the revenues of India, and not on the security of a special road development tax.

(20) Village roads should benefit indirectly by the release of provincial revenues and local funds which are now being spent on main roads to meet the requirements of motor transport. In view of the importance of village roads in the general scheme of communications, it is hoped that they will receive more attention and larger grants from local Governments and local bodies in future.

THE CO-ORDINATION OF ROAD DEVELOPMENT.

(1) The appointment of a Central Road Board with executive powers, administering a separate road fund, is not recommended.

(2) A periodical Road Conference, consisting of the Member of the Governor-General's Executive Council in charge as Chairman, the members of the Standing Committee of the Indian Legislature for Roads, representatives of the departments of the Government of India concerned with roads, representatives of the local Governments, and, if so desired by them, of Indian States, shou'd meet from time to time to discuss subjects of common interest, and might appoint sub-committees to examine questions of a technical character and report to the Conference.

(3) A separate Road Department in the Government of India would be unnecessary and undesirable; but a Road Engineer with the Government of India should be attached to the department that deals with roads.

(4) The Government of India should reconsider the recommendations of previous Committees that all matters relating to communications and transport should be dealt with by one department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(1) The Indian Railways Act and the Devolution Rules shou d be amended so as to enable the railway administration to contribute towards the construction and maintenance of feeder roads.

(2) A contribution should be made from the Army budget towards the cost of repairing damage done to roads by military transport; and when a road or bridge is required for military reasons to be of higher c'ass than is necessary for civil purposes, part of the cost should be borne from the Army budget.

(3) Monopolies of public motor services on roads are undesirable.

(4) Road tolls on a'l traffic should be abolished as soon as possible, except tolls on bridges where a definite service is provided to replace a ferry or a bad river crossing.

M. R. JAYAKAR, *Chairman.*
G. L. CORBETT.
A. H. FROOM.
GANGANAND SINHA.
GAZANAFAR ALI.
LAJPAT RAI.
M. SUHRAWARDY.
MD. ANWARUL AZIM.
MD. ISMAIL KHAN.
U. RAMA RAU.
K. V. RANGASWAMY AYYANGAR.
SHIVDEV SINGH UBEROI.
E. F. SYKES.

Note:—Diwan Chaman Lal agreed to the conclusions reached by the Committee at its meetings at Bombay in April, but owing to his absence from India he was unable to be present at Poona in July when the report was considered.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Standing Committee 4-40 p.m.

Address by J. Krishnamurti open to the members of the Order of the Star and other sympathisers, Theosophical Society's Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, 8-15 A.M. (S. T.)

Address to Youths by Mr. J Krishnamurti Theosophical Society's Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty. 6-15 P.M. (S. T.)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 21.

Prize Distribution on board the Dufferin by His Excellency the Governor 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22.

Public meeting to mourn loss of Lala Lajpat Rai .6 p.m. Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mr. Jinnah presiding.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

Opening of the Devidas Parbhudas X-Ray and electrical Department and Parbhudas Jeewandas Kothari Library by His Excellency the Governor, 5-45 p.m.

PUBLIC LECTURES ON "INTERNATIONAL LAW."

Dr. Abdullah Bin Abdullah will deliver a series of lecturers on International Law. The lectures will be twelve in number, and will be delivered in the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Hornby Road. The inaugural address on the 27th inst. will be delivered by Mr. A. K. Kajiji, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court. Any one who is interested can get full particulars from Sjt. K. M. Mengle c/o Bombay Policlinic, Bhendi Bazaar, Parel Road.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the Bhagavad Gita at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi to-morrow (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam Borneo F. M. S. Johore Malacca, Netherlands Indies Phillipine Islands, Penang Selangore and Singapore) and China via Calcutta will be closed at General Post Office at 6-0 p.m. on Thursday, the 22nd instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from London of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 18th idem and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 23rd instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with Mails from London of 15th instant left Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 17th instant.

UNVEILING OF SIR LESLIE'S PORTRAIT.

The unveiling of His Excellency's portrait; and presentation of souvenir to His Excellency the Governor and Lady Wilson, by the Bombay Medical Profession, will take place in the compound of the J. J. Hospital at 5-15 p.m. to-day after the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Ophthalmic Hospital.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Nov. 19.
Previous Closing Rate	19 45
To-day's Opening Rate	19.47
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	19.54
Difference	+.09

Broach Expectations Rs. 353 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Nov. 19.
Previous Closing Rate	1014
To-day's Opening Rate	10.12
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.16
Difference	+.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Nov. 19.
Silver Ready	23 12 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 12 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	London, Nov. 19.
1st Settlement	60 5 0
2nd Settlement	60 8 0

MUNICIPAL BUDGET ESTIMATES.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S GENERAL CRITICISM.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY TO CHAIRMAN'S ARGUMENTS.

The Standing Committee's general criticism of the Budget Estimates of the Municipal Corporation for the year 1929-30 was concluded at the Committee's special meeting on Monday afternoon with a general statement made by the Commissioner as a reply to the criticism. Much of the criticism, the Commissioner observed, had been on stereotyped lines and a good deal of which had been of such a general nature as not to go far to assist in dealing with a difficult situation.

POSSIBILITY OF REDUCING DEFICIT.

Discussing the possibility of reducing the deficit by crediting the sale proceeds of land to revenue instead of using them to restrict further borrowings, the Commissioner assured the Committee that he was prepared to agree to the suggestion made by the Chairman, provided the amount so credited was limited to the figure which, there was a reasonable certainty, would be realised on this account during the coming year. He would be prepared to accept a figure of Rs. 7 lakhs as reasonable. It was true that he had given a figure of Rs. 12 lakhs in the Loan Works Budget and it was possible that this figure might be realised, or even exceeded, but the experience of the past years did not warrant them in taking their probable receipts, other than those which were already settled, at more than a couple of lakhs. He would, therefore agree to transfer Rs. 7 lakhs on account of sale proceeds from Loan Works Budget to the Revenue Budget. This would necessitate, if the Loan Works Budget was not still further cut down, increasing their borrowings from Rs. 25 lakhs to Rs. 32 lakhs and also increasing their payment on account of interest and sinking fund by approximately Rs. 1|2 lakh.

REPLY CHAIRMAN'S ARGUMENTS.

The Commissioner then dealt with the argument of the Chairman that the deficit in the Estimates had been exaggerated by 6 lakhs. In this connection he stated that he had carefully gone into the matter with the Chief Accountant and was satisfied that the figure given in the Budget Estimates was correct. The mistake in the argument, as he understood it appeared to be that the Chairman had neglected to take, into consideration the fact that the water revenue at the existing rates would only be approximately what it was now expected to be during the current year, viz. Rs. 65-1|2 lakhs or even less, whereas at an increased rate, a figure of Rs. 70-12 lakhs was taken for it. The Commissioner regretted that he could not accept the Chairman's proposal to square the budget.

FURTHER DEFICIT UNJUSTIFIABLE.

Addressing the Chairman, the Commissioner proceeded:

"You have expressed the opinion that an increase in taxation is inevitable, but that it should be deferred till times are better and several councillors have re-echoed your opinion. As I have already stated in my general remarks, I should have been prepared, in view of the general financial depression to budget for substantial deficit, but after taking into consideration the fact that in the Budget for 1928-29 we budgetted for a deficit of Rs. 6 lakhs and it is now estimated that the amount of the deficit will be Rs. 12-1|2 lakhs and that our Surplus Cash Balance has decreased by Rs. 23 lakhs, we should, I am convinced, be entirely unjustified in proposing to meet a further deficit of more than Rs. 5 lakhs from our Surplus Cash Balance. The deficit would still be Rs. 13-1|2 lakhs even after including Rs. 7 lakhs of receipts from sales of land in our revenue budget. If further reductions in expenditure can be made to the extent of Rs. 2 or 3 lakhs, it will be possible to reduce the proposed increase in General Tax to 1|2 per cent.—but I see no possibility of avoiding an increase of 1|2 per cent. both in the general tax and in the rate for water by valuation.

CRITICISM OF K. E. M. HOSPITAL UPKEEP.

"You have suggested that the administration of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the other hospitals, particularly the Arthur Road Hospital, is unduly expensive and stated that the former compares unfavourably with the —. J. Hospital, in so far as it costs Rs. 1 lakh more, the only difference being that there are 200 more out-patients a day at the King Edward VII memorial Hospital than at the J. J. Hospital, and that the expenditure per head for diet at the former hospital is Re. 1|- a day, whereas it is only As. 11|3 pies at the latter. This is hardly time to go into details, but I have been into the matter with the Dean and am satisfied that your statement is based on incorrect figures, in so far as the cost of nursing and certain other items is not included in the ordinary budget of the J. J. Hospital, and these fully make up the Re. 1 lakh of difference in expenditure. Also the cost of diet including milk, etc. as well as stimulants at the King Edward Memorial Hospital for the year 1927-28 came to As. 12-4 pies per head, whereas for the first 8 months of the current official year, it comes to As. 11-1 pie per head. As to the Arthur Road Hospital it must be realised that comparison based on the average number of patients is not fair, as it is necessary in an epidemic to maintain a minimum nucleus staff which cannot be reduced, even if there are no patients at all. As certain members have stated, the administration of both these institutions is being carefully investigated with a view to retrenchment under by a sub-committee of the Medical Relief Committee.

POONA TO BOMBAY IN 40 MINUTES.

SIR P. SETHNA'S FLIGHT IN A PLANE.

THINKS AVIATION HAS GREAT FUTURE IN INDIA.

Hon. Sir Pheroz Sethna had an interesting experience of his flight in the aeroplane from Poona to Bombay on Sunday morning. Narrating his experience to a representative of the "Chronicle" Sir Pheroz said.

I had to be at Poona on Saturday evening to fulfil an engagement. I had also agreed to be in Bombay for another engagement on Sunday morning at 10-30. This would not be possible if I came by the morning train. I would have had to motor down but in that case it would be necessary to leave Poona at perhaps six in the morning. I suddenly remembered that my friend Mr. H. M. Mehta and his son Mr. Russa Mehta were to fly across from Poona to Bombay. Mr. H. M. Mehta very kindly gave me his place in Mr. Nevill Vincent's aeroplane. We left Poona exactly at quarter past nine in the morning and it took us just forty minutes to reach Juhu. Mr. Vintcent, however, was good enough to take us over the whole city before landing which took another twelve minutes. Bombay from terra firma is of course recognised to be a beautiful city but when one sees it from the air in all its grandeur, one feels proud to be a citizen of this great city.

LONGEST FLIGHT IN LIFE.

The first time I went up in the air was some years ago when a Handley-Page machine gave us joy rides in Bombay. Thereafter I have had long flight in Europe but the flight yesterday from Poona to Bombay was the longest that I have so far had in this country.

The distance by train is 120 miles. By air by following a straight line it is only 70 miles. We covered this distance in only forty minutes which means we travelled at the rate of 105 miles per hour. The machine was perfectly steady and the flight most enjoyable.

A GREAT FUTURE.

This experience convinces me that what great future there is for air services in this country same as in the West. It is gratifying therefore that both Government and the public are anxious to progress in this direction. If a regular service is established between Bombay and Poona and if the rates charged are say 25 per cent more than what is paid to the Railway Companies there is every reason to believe that far larger numbers will travel between Bombay and Poona and back all the year round than they do at present, and that in spite of the fact that when the electrification is completed the G. I. P. trains are expected to take 2 hours and 51 minutes for this run. That would of course be a substantial reduction from the time taken at present which is a little over four hours; but the time taken by aeroplanes will be only one fourth of the time that will be taken by electric trains.

DISCONTENT AMONGST TEXTILE WORKERS

THREE MILLS REMAIN CLOSED.

The operatives of the Maneckji Petit mills, Tardeo, who have been on strike for the last few days, collected in front of the mill on Monday and gave vant to their complaints. The mill was closed. They then proceeded to Kala Chouki where a big meeting was held in the open. Messrs Bradley, Dange and Nimbkar addressed the meeting, assuring the workers that their complaints would be placed before the management of the mills Spring and Standards Mills with nearly 5,500 workers, also remained closed on Monday. The workers of Fazulbhoy, Patani and Currimbhoy mills, who had gone on strike on Saturday resumed work on Monday, their complaints having been redressed.

RAJPUTANA STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The Rajputana Stateos' People's Conference will be held at Ajmer on the 23rd and 24th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Amritlal D. Seth, Editor, "Saurashtra" and is an attempt calculated to improve the condition of the people of Rajputana States.

LAPSING OF RENT ACT

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR FOR EXTENSION

COUNCILLORS BLAMED FOR NEGLECT OF TENANTS' INTERESTS

Under the auspices of the Bombay Lokahitawadee Sangha a representative meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at Dadar last Saturday. Mr. S. K. Bole presiding. At the outset, the Chairman acquainted the audience with the tragic news of the sudden death of Lala Lajpatrai, the "Lion of the Punjab," and passed a resolution of condolence.

Then, the Chairman explained the procedure and narrated the incident, which had tended to the lapsing of the Rent Act. Dilating upon the urgent necessity of such protective measure remaining untouched and undisturbed upon the Statute Book, Mr. Bole warned the tenants to be in readiness to vindicate their rights, in case their present efforts to revive the said Act failed, either through Government indifference or the lethargy of their own elected representatives in the Bombay Council. "It is now an object lesson before you," he added, "to see clearly how an many of your elected M. L. Co's stand by your cause and support your genuine struggle for a question of actual life and death."

He then, asked Mr. V. N. Vedak, pleader, to move the following resolution:—

APPEAL TO GOVERNOR.

"This mass meeting of the tenant-public of the City of Bombay, held on 17th November 1928 under the auspices of the Bombay Lokahitawadee Sangha, at Dadar, views with extreme dismay and unrest, the eventual premature lapse of the Bombay City Rent Act, which, for the last ten years of all-round chaos, safeguarded the interests of, and protected the Citizens from unwarranted and ruthless exploitation at the hands of the landlords. This meeting, further, looks with grave apprehensions at the eventual inconvenience and hardships, resulting in definite public discontent, by the annulling of the said Rent Act; and earnestly appeals to H.E. the Governor of Bombay, to be so graciously pleased as to immediately take the matter in his own hands for the continuation or extension, as the case may be, of the said protective measure the Rent Act, if necessary by excercising the Special powers vested in His Excellency, and thus earn the ever-lasting gratitude of the suffering public of the City of Bombay."

Mr Vedak moved the resolution giving comparative figures showing the total fall in the level of the City's economical life. The removal of the Rent Act, he said, would have been justified, had the economical situation shown even a grain's return to normality; but the facts were quite otherwise. It must be noted, also that abolition of the Rent Act did not mean an automatic increase in the earning capacity or opportunity of the tenant public. The over-whelming cry of unemployment and secret starvation of hundreds of educated middle class men must move Government to take immediate steps to save them from being further exploited by the ruthless landlords.

COUNCILLORS' NEGLIGENCE.

Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya, in seconding the resolution, accused the Councillors elected by the Bombay City of total negligence to safeguard the interests of their electorates. They had no reason, he vehemently argued, to dabble with the Bardoli affair, which was soundly being represented by the Gujarat M. L. C.'s. He added: "Was the abolition of Rent Act less important than the Bardoli? It meant and still means the same death to the Bombay electorates, as the over-taxation did to the farmers of Bardoli. But, in their contemptible zeal to earn cheap popularity, some of the Councillors of this City preferred to crush down the Rent Act their dramatic performances of resignations and re-elections. This made the question of the Rent Act elbowed to a corner, and the Bombay electorates must hold their elected representatives responsible for this sheer lack of their proper duty.

Mr. S. R. Parulekar supported the resolution.

MR. JOSHI THANKED.

Mr. N. V. Khandke moved the seconded resolution, which ran as under;—"This meeting of the tenant-citizens of Bombay congratulates Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, for launching his Bill to revive the current Rent Act in the Bombay Legislative Council, and earnestly requests all the members of the Bombay Legislative Council to support his Bill, without any scruple of party politices. This meeting, further, considers that such a protective measure as the Rent Act is essential from all stand-points to safeguard the interests of the tenant-public, now seriously suffering for years past under the pressure of the financial chaos caused by continued trade depression, increased cost of living and consequent overwhelming unemployment."

PLEA FOR DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. D. V. Pradhan in seconding this resolution, warned the audience to note down the behaviour of their elected Councillors during this turmoil of the Rent Act, and in case of their failure to stand by the side of the public, to turn them out in the next election. It was cowardice to vote for people who slept over the interests of their electors. As in the Council, the Corporation too was full of capitalists, and that was the reason why they had not the courtesy to ask Government to retain the Rent Act in the interests of the citizens. Mr. Pradhan appealed to the audience to unite solidly and show the depth of their feelings by a huge procession of tenant-public besieging the Council Hall in Bombay, when Mr. Joshi's Bill came to be placed on the anvil of debate. The resolution was passed unanimously.

After empowering the Chairman to despatch all the resolutions to the proper quarters, with a vote of thanks, the proceedings of the meeting came to an end.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1928.

The Ahmedabad Agricultural Show is said to have been an excellent show. I am inclined to believe it. The garland of golden threads for Lady Wilson must have been the prettiest feature of that charming show. And how suggestive of the growing rural prosperity in the country?

• • •

It is no use coming down upon Mr. Ranga Iyer when he is down. He will soon be up like any other see-saw. Any way, he will retort: "If I err, I err in good company."

• • •

A voter with a conscience is puzzled as to what he should do when he is offered a car by a candidate for whom he does not care, but finds that the candidate for whom he does care cannot afford a car. A tram-car or a good walk may be endured once in a way. And if a candidate's car is used at all, he is entitled to ask for at least one of the ten votes.

• • •

Were you one of those innumerable persons who sent telegrams of welcome to Sir John Simon? Even if you did not, you know you would get a letter of thanks one fine day, just as the Secretary of the Assam Provincial League did. But in case you really had, I shall ask you to do something more now for him.

I suggest to you to send him a telegram of apology—for your ignorance of his artistic capabilities.

• • •

Yes, as I say, he is an artist, not of the first water—I mean not a colour artist but a pencil one. And he has during his Indian tour, drawn no less than eight sketches of "really artistic situations."

• • •

Two of these are entitled "Outside Quetta Station" and "Looking Down on Quetta" respectively.

• • •

There is, however, no truth in the rumour circulating in in-artistic circles that the first has for its foreground a large number of black flags with "S. G. B." inscribed on them, or that the second is "a portrait of himself" registering emotions aroused by greetings with which the public is receiving him everywhere.

• • •

No, they are said to be real treasures of art—brilliant feats of artistic imagination. I should advise you to arrange for their purchase telegraphically. You see the great connoisseur, Sir Abdul Qayum, is on the spot and he might grab them. Indeed, for aught I know he might already have done so.

• • •

Wife: "Dash it, George, you don't expect me to wear this mangy fox fur all my life?"

Henry: "Why not? The fox did."

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 19

Messrs. Langley & Co. in their weekly market report issued to-day state that the most obvious feature in the outlook at the moment is the focuss of speculative interest on Wall Street rather than cotton. The price of cotton is too nearly a correct reflection of the well balanced statistical position to have much immediate interest for the speculator. Supply is assured. Consumption is a factor which acts slowly and meanwhile Wall Street is affording ample scope for even the most ardent of operators.

For the time being, cotton is essentially a trading market and it says much for the inherent soundness of the position that, with speculation dormant, trade buying has been sufficient to maintain prices during a period of fairly heavy crop movement and consistent hedge selling. Recently there has been a suggestion of a "tired" action about the market, but the figures we gave in our Report of last week indicate a statistical position essentially sound and any recessions should again broaden interest on the part of the consumer.

Taking a broad view of Trade as a whole, we see good reasons for a more encouraging outlook. The foreign Trade figures for last month published by the U. S. Department of Commerce we reprint below:—

	Oct. 1927.
Exports (Dollars)	490,000,000
Imports (Dollars)	356,000,000
Excess of Exports over Imports	134,000,000
	Sept. 1928
Exports (Dollars)	426,000,000
Imports (Dollars)	321,000,000
Excess of Exports over Imports	105,000,000
	Oct. 1928.
Exports (Dollars)	555,000,000
Imports (Dollars)	357,000,000
Excess of Exports over Imports	198,000,000

An increase in exports of 129 million dollars for October over September and an excess of exports over imports during October of very nearly 200 million dollars is surely a near approach to an economic Eden, and although there is something of "splendid isolation" about America's prosperity her 555 million dollars of exports are indicative of a reviving interest in Europe and the East. The trade cycle frequently is seven years and with 1921, the beginning of a period during which Finance Ministers had to look for income to sources other than excess profits taxes, a slow but consolidated revival is about due.

In the Textile Industry the first half of the current year was a period of depression, but there are now signs of a steady improvement and the U.S. Mills consumption of 619,000 bales during October was a remarkable figure. In addition, the fact that mill stocks increased from 720,000 bales in September to 1,195,000 at the end of October indicates an inducement to buy raw material appreciably in excess of immediate requirements even though those requirements as shown in the consumption figure were 25 per cent. greater than during the previous month.

There is sufficient cotton for immediate requirements and recent heavy purchases on spinners' accounts may lead to a lessening in interest on the part of the Trade, but for moderate profits favour the constructive side and advise purchases particularly in easier markets.

LATE LALA LAJPAT RAI.

PUBLIC MEETING OF WOMEN.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha a public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held to express deep sorrow at the untimely death of the great patriot Lala Lajpat Rai on Friday, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the Jinnah Memorial Hall (Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road).

DECCAN MERCHANTS' GRIEF.

The Deccan Merchants' Association, Bombay have sent the following telegram of grief and sympathy to the son of Lala Lajpat Rai:—

This Association deeply regrets the sudden death of Lala Lajpat Rai and sympathises with you in the terrible loss you have sustained. It regards it more as a national disaster than as personal calamity. Lala Lajpat Rai pases away at a time when his influence and guiding voice were sorely wanted in the country's interests more than any one else's.

"F" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

As announced the annual general meeting of this Committee was held at its office on Saturday last. But no business was transacted on account of the demise of Lala Lajpat Rai. The meeting will take place to-morrow (Wednesday), at 8-30 p.m. to pass the account the report and to appoint office bearer for the next year.

DECCANIS MEETING TO MOURN LALAJI'S LOSS.

Under the joint auspices of the Deccan Students' Union, the Young Hindu Ladies Association, the Bombay Presidency Brahmane'ar-Party, the Kanara Union, and the Tarun Maharashtra Mandal a public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6 p.m. in the Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall to mourn the loss of Lala Lajpat Rai. Mr. B. G. Kher will preside and Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, Mr. Silam, Dr. Savarkar, Mr. Kolhatkar, Mr. Javalkar and others will addreess the meeting.

GENERAL MOTORS INDIA LTD.

The General Motors India Limited announce that owing to certain circumstances it has been necessary to postpone the Opening Reception to Tuesday (December 4).

For forward contracts of Commonwealth Trust's
Basel Mission Roofing Tiles
Apply to :—
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REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
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IN AID OF THE FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL

THE ADYAR PLAYERS

From Madras present a Variety Entertainment of Eastern and Western Dances and Tableux.

ON

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH AND SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH AT 6-30 P.M.

In the Garden of the Fellowship School, GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

Tickets Rs. 5, 3, 2 and 1 from the Fellowship School, China Baug, The Bombay Student's Brotherhood French Bridge the Theosophical Society, French Bridge

THE MADRAS PRESS HAS ACCLAIMED THE ENTERTAINMENT AS "DELIGHTFUL" "INSPIRING", ETC.

Among the Special feature of the entertainment are dances, by Miss Maris Parkar from New Zealand a beautiful Egyptian dance by Mrs. Arundale and several tableux including the Adoration of Kawan-yan.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1928.

ROAD DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

The publication of the Jayakar Committee's Report on Indian Road Development will, it is to be hoped, draw the attention of Government and public alike to the hitherto much neglected subject of Indian roads. A wide net-work of roads constitutes a vital part of the national system of communications, especially in a country of vast distances like India. It was, therefore, most natural for the ancient and medieval kings of India to spend vast amounts from the public treasury on road construction, as has been well pointed out by the Road Committee in an interesting chapter of its report on Indian Roads in the past. The Report points out, for instance, how the recent excavations at Mohenjadaro in Sind and Harappa in the Punjab cities estimated to have existed about 5,000 years ago, "have revealed broad streets with a drainage system alongside them," how kings like Chandragupta, Asoka and Sher Shah loved to construct hundreds of miles of roads throughout their dominions and how Tavernier who travelled in India from 1640 to 1667 considered travel in India "quite as comfortable as in Europe." The Committee regrets that with the advent of railways, while attention was concentrated on the construction of feeder roads, "the trunk roads, especially where parallel to the railways, were in some cases allowed to go out of repair." We agree with the Committee that "it is indeed somewhat incongruous that there should be nearly 40,000 miles of railway in India, while the total mileage of surfaced roads in British India is only 59,000".

The present neglect of village roads is greater and sadder. The Committee puts it very mildly when it observes that "it is generally agreed that the condition of subsidiary roads connecting villages with main roads and with one another requires special consideration and relief." The Committee notes several other defects in the present system of roads, such as, the deterioration of road surfaces in many places, the lack of bridges and crossings which " is a serious obstacle to traffic of all kinds," and generally "a lack of system and continuity in road programmes." A part of the present policy or lack of policy is for Government to transfer the responsibility for constructing and maintaining subsidiary roads to local bodies and deny them the means with which to discharge that responsibility, except additional taxation for which Government leave little margin. The Committee seems to be indulgent on this point but quotes with approval an authority which says: "The inequity of causing the smaller units of Government to bear all of the cost of main-road improvements seems to be recognised all over the world." The Committee does well to recommend that the Indian road policy should be so regulated as to ensure in particular "the better marketing of agricultural produce" and "the social and political progress of the rural population."

The specific recommendations of the Committee refer mainly to the financing and administration of the road policy. It recommends that the duty on motor spirit be raised again to 6 annas per gallon, provided that the addditional 2 annas is spent on road development. The amount so realised is estimated to amount to Rs. 62 lakhs and may be more in view of the fast growing consumption of petrol. Nor is the consumption likely to be much affected by the additional duty. In any case, when roads are specially developed for the requirements of motor traffic, that traffic should in equity bear the cost. The Committee recommends that "village roads should benefit indirectly by the release of provincial revenues and local funds which are now being spent on main roads to meet the requirements of motor transport." It is a pity that the Committee is content with this indirect relief to village roads and makes no other specific recommendations for financing village roads. It says: "We have emphasised the importance of village roads in the general scheme of communications and we have shown that their condition requires special consideration and relief. The precise measures that should be taken are questions of local self-government that are outside the scope of our enquiry. We can only express the hope that local Governments and local bodies will find it possible to devote more attention and more money to the improvement of village roads in future." The millions in villages will, no doubt, thank the Committee for that hope but will perhaps, think that it has unduly restricted the scope of its enquiry.

For the better co-ordination and supervision of road development the Committee recommends that a Standing Committee of the Indian Legislature for Roads should be appointed like other departmental Standing Committees. It also recommends that "a contribution should be made from the Army Budget towards the cost of repairing damage done to roads by military transport and when a road or bridge is required for military reasons to be of higher class than is necessary for civil purposes, part of the cost should be borne from the Army budget." Both these suggestions are most reasonable but it remains to be seen how far, if at all, Government will accept these and other recommendations of the Committee. The Government of India's resolution on the Committee's report is not very reassuring. They only express a pious hope that "the report will mark the beginning of a new outlook towards road development in India." We have, no doubt, the Report, which is unanimous, a fact on which Mr. Jayakar deserves to be congratulated, will go a long way in bringing about that outlook, for it is an able and well-written document rich in facts and figures and suggests several sound lines of development. The Committee and the public, however, expect the Government to do something more than expressing a pious hope for the future.

DISHONEST JOURNALISM.

Even in expressing its grudging and perfunctory regret over the demise of one of India's foremost nationalist leaders, the "Times of India" must needs misrepresent the motives of the man to whose social and educational work it gives its meed of praise, pervert recent political history and drag in Gokhale's name only to give a garbled account of what he said about Lala Lajpat Rai. In its leading article of Monday on the departed leader it makes the amazing insinuation that Gokhale, "Lala's cordial appraiser," warmly sympathised with the Morley-Minto policy of deportations but the very sentence it quotes from Gokhale's remarks at a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council in November 1907 in regard to Lala Lajpat Rai's qualities of high character gives its whole case away. The apostle of British Imperialism in India, true to its tradition of dishonest criticism of Indian political aspirations, has taken care to omit the beginning as well as the end of the passage which it quotes. Gokhale said, emphatically raising his voice against the policy of deportations, "The whole country was convulsed and while the Punjab itself was paralysed, in other parts of India even the most level-headed men found it difficult to express themselves with due restraint". He then observed "That a man like Lala Lajpat Rai, loved by thousands not in his own Province only, a man of character and of elevated feeling, a keen religious and social reformer and a political worker, who, whatever his faults, worked only in broad daylight, should have been suddenly arrested and deported without a trial—this was a proceeding which stunned the people throughout India." The "Times of India" conveniently omits the latter part of what Gokhale said. As a species of dishonest journalism and unfair comment this is hard to beat.

Our contemporary, in its old animus against Lala Lajpat Rai makes much of the fact that he declared in one of his latest speeches in the Assembly that anarchy would be preferable to the present administration of India by the self-imposed British "Trustees". What was the warning which Gokhale gave in 1907 to Government in the very speech in which he vigorously criticised the deportation policy? Speaking of the "present form of administration" and the need for change admitted "even by officials", he said that again these changes, those officials had always "some objection or other to urge". "The result is" remarked Gokhale "that there has been hardly any movement forward in spite of our efforts all these years and the patience of the more impatient among my countrymen has at last given way." It is but natural that these 'more impatient' of Gokhale's countrymen should have grown considerably in number after the Jallianwala massacre, the imposition of the fraud of dyarchy on India, and the continuance of an irresponsible irremovable bureaucracy in snug possession of power. It is, indeed, the height of absurdity to ascribe to Gokhale the view that the policy of repression and deportation saved India. The "Times of India" is, however, incorrigible. It cannot resist the temptation of standing by the Punjab police officials in their folly on the arrival of the Simon Commission in Lahore. It charges Lala Lajpat Rai with "defying at the head of a mob an order of restraint issued by the civil authorities". So gross is the effrontery of this false and callous accusation that the only way one can meet it is to recall the plain, straightforward account given by Lalaji himself of the dastardly episode which will stand to the eternal shame of the Punjab Police. He said, "We determined in the morning to carry out our programme without violating any of the conditions laid down in the rules and we did so. We assembled near the Railway station and finding barbed wire barricade we made no attempt to cross it. We were absolutely peaceful and gave no provocation to the police to attack us but unprovoked, a police officer .... began to strike with lathies. He gave me two blows and two of his constables gave me another two. One if these blows was aimed at my heart." Is this not a sufficient answer to the contemptible lying accussation of the "Times of India"?

A CRITIQUE ON LAND REVENUE BILL.

A POLICY OF DELIBERATE EVASION

(BY RAO BAHADUR R. R. KALE).

III*

In fact, at page 3, para 5 of G. R. No. 1790/24, dated 13th May 1927, Government state that "Finally there is the general consideration that the object of the legislation, now proposed, as was indicated by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, is to give Legislative sanction to the *existing* principles and practice of land revenue assessment. Here it is significant to observe that in the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, the adjective preceding *principles* is 'main' and not 'existing.'

GOVERNMENT'S INCONSISTENCY.

The conclusion, therefore, may safely be drawn that the Government, while not oblivious of the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and professing their willingness to listen to the voice of the people, are not prepared to accept either the advice of the Joint Parliamentary Committee, or the voice of the people; but are perpetuating the evil-some practices of their individual executive officers, regardless of the people's voice. The proposed amendments of sections 100 and 107 of the Land Revenue Code, regarding the fixing of the pitch and the basis of assessment are, therefore, inconsistent with the statement in the first para of the objects and reasons, viz., "The Bill is intended to give effect to those recommendations which have been accepted by Government. Government have turned down the major recommendations and are seeking to embody the official recommendations which were rejected by the Committee. Public agitation against the land revenue system is very old and the recent debates on the two resolutions of March 1927 and 1928 disclose that the present policy is condemned by the representatives of the people as unjust, inequitable, and arbitrary and a demand is made for drastic revision of the same. The Bill is not only no improvement on the existing state of things but is most reactionary and even worse than the present law.

DELIBERATE OMISSIONS.

Before leaving this subsidiary point touched in the first para of the Objects and Reasons, I wish to make one observation and it is this that the Government have always fought shy of investigating this important problem vitally affecting the well-being of the masses through any independent Commission or Committee. Take, for instance, the instructions to the Taxation Inquiry Committee by which the Committee were to include in the inquiry the consideration of the land revenue only so far as is necessary for a comprehensive survey of existing conditions but they are not required to make suggestions regarding systems of settlement. Again take the Royal Commission on Ariculture. The question of land revenue settlements and its bearing on the condition of Agriculture has not been dealt with by that Commission, though it has dealt with numerous other matters in great detail, because the terms of reference do not include an investigation into the land revenue problem among the matter specifically mentioned therein and there is reason to believe that it was deliberately excluded from their consideration. The Famine Commissions of 1880, 1898 and 1901, the Irrigation Commission of 1903 and the Committee on Cooperation of 1915 were landmarks in the history of the development of agriculture in India. The Commission of 1880 arrived at the general conclusion that "it is to the improvement of the internal communications and the removal of all obstructions to the free course of trade accompanied by the extension of irrigation in suitable localities and an improved agriculture that we must look for obtaining security in future against disastrous failures in the food supply," though incidentally it touched the subject of land revenue assessment, as to which we shall see later on. The Commission of 1898 (Para, 592) say

(Continued on page 11)

*Previous articles appeared on 8th and 16th instant respectively.

PERSIAN STUDENTS IN PARIS

(BY HENRI SIMONI).

PARIS, Oct. 24.

Yesterday early in the morning, the Gare du Nord became suddenly full of picturesque tumult. 113 young men of 18 to 25 years of age coming direct from Persia, joyfully alighted at 6-30 a.m. and were received by the personnel of the Persian Legation at Paris.

M. Hussain Khan Ala, the distinguished Persian Minister at Paris, is, in effect, the guardian of these young students. It is to him that the Government of His Majesty the Shah has entrusted these boys and it is for them that an educational department has been opened at the Legation for the purpose of watching over them during their sojourn in France.

They are civil students and are scholars of the Persian Government which got the Chamber to vote a credit so that 100 civil students may be sent to Europe annually for a period of 5 years. But the word "scholars" means something different from what we, in France, attribute to it. The Persian "scholars" have to prosecute in Europe all their studies at Government expense and they undertake by contract, to place themselves at the service of the Government once their studies are finished.

FRANCO-PERSIAN PERSIAN FRIENDSHIP.

One can easily understand the interest from the point of view of the development of Franco-Persian friendship, attaching to the presence amongst us of these civil students who will imbibe French thought and who will, on their return to Persia, be its most active propagandists.

This is how one of the young and very French diplomats of the Legation explained to us with an accent of sympathy which lent a singular value to his words.

"Isn't it right?" he asked.

"France is the first foreign country to maintain her relations with Persia. Persia does not forget it. She cannot, because French culture has never ceased to influence her.

"Still it is to Europe that your students have been sent!"

"Yes, over 100. But see the proportion for 1928: 113 in France, 7 in Germany and 4 in England. From this one can easily conclude....."

(Continued on pgae 10.)

Notes of the Day.

How The Mischief Works.

The spirit of mutual suspicion roused in the members of the League of Nations who talk copiously about the limitation of armaments at Geneva but act in a spirit totally contrary to their protest of peace has resulted in the victory of the militarists in Germany over the political forces in that country which are making a valiant attempt to compel the State to avoid wasting money on armaments. By 255 votes to 203 the Reichstag rejected on Friday the Socialist motion opposing the building of the new ten-thousand ton cruiser. From the patriotic point of view the anti-Soulalists had a strong case, because Germany feels it keenly that she should be prevented under the Treaty of Versailles from building more than one solitary cruiser while Britain and France are actively pursuing their naval building programmes. But the Socialist case was that there was urgent need for economy in the State expenditure and that the construction of the cruiser could well have been postponed. If this sane view did not prevail in the Reichstag, it is due more to the Anglo-French handling of the disarmament problem than to the desire of the German Nationalists to express their resentment at the inequitous nature of the Treaty of Versailles.

Nehru Report In Urdu.

We congratulate the Jamia Millia of Delhi (the National Muslim University of Delhi) on its enterprise in bringing out an Urdu translation of the third edition of the Nehru Report. That the translation has supplied a much-needed want goes without saying, that it has been well-received is evidenced by the fact that all the copies received by the Ajmal Book Depot of Bombay were immediately sold out. Translating a work that is full of terms hardly familiar to the language is a difficult task and the Jamia, from which nothing less could have been expected, has performed it well. But we would suggest to the Jamia that the next edition, which, judging from the present demand, shall have to be published soon, should be most carefully revised. We offer the suggestion not because there is any flaw in the translation even as it is, but because of the tremendous importance of the work to Hindustani, if we are to make it a living language. For we believe that it is on the basis of such translations as that of the Nehru Report, that our future dictionary of Politics will be constructed, and we also believe that the Jamia is one of the best institutions for performing that service.

Our First Task.

We reproduced yesterday in our columns a signed article by the late lamented Lala Lajpat Rai in the "People" It seems to be the last article penned by him, and if only for this reason we commend it to our readers. The gist of the article is that, while we should continue to seek inspiration from high socialistic ideals, "our first task is to secure freedom from foreign yoke." Lalaji says: "Any emphasis on extreme socialism is sure to create more divisions than are desirable at this time. I know there are some people who scoff at unity. They do not want unity except at their price. Well, all I can say is that they are mistaken if they think they can get Independence complete or incomplete by creating dissensions and divisions and by emphasising non-essentials." Any extreme socialistic scheme, apart from its intrinsic merits, has to fight its way against well-instrenched vested interests both in this country and in others especially in Britain. Only those who are completely hypnotised by dreams about the millenium will fail to realise that wisdom consists in first winning freedom from foreign yoke and in rallying all Indians for that purpose.

Yet More Support.

Following on the recent Poona All-Parties' Conference, the Maharashtra All-Parties' Conference met at Poona on Sunday and unanimously passed a resolution according complete support to the Nehru Scheme and asking political organisations in Maharashtra to carry on educative propaganda in its favour. Mr N. C. Kelkar, who presided over the Conference, observed that Dominion Status was practical and convenient and would not vitiate the cause of Independence. He accordingly appealed to those who advocated Independence not to divide the nation on such points and not to break the national unity. Similar views were expressed by Mr. C. Doraiswamy Aiyangar, M. L. A. in his Presidential address at the Andhra Provincial Political Conference. It is also very encouraging to know that the Conference has passed a resolution accepting the Nehru Report The well-known views of Andhra leaders like Mr. T. Prakasam warrant the hope that the resolution will be adopted by the Conference. The movement in favour of the Nehru Report is in short daily growing in strength and volume. He who runs may read that fact.

In Forty Minutes.

The "perfect flight" which Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. Russi Mehta made on Sunday in a D. H. G. aeroplane from Poona to Bombay within the remarkably short period of forty minutes should go a long way in attracting the attention of Indian businessmen in Bombay to the possibility of making civil aviation a commercial success in Western India. In Afghanistan and Persia the elite of these lands are already taking the keenest interest in utilising this new and pleasant mode of transit while the Governments of these hitherto unprogressive countries are equally interested in aviation from the military point of view. They are giving excellent opportunities to their young men to train themselves abroad as air-mechanics and pilots and very soon both Afghanistan and Persia will be able to have a personnel of their own nationals for staffing the military as well as the civil travels of aviation. What is India's record in this respect? Had she a truly national Government of her own, she would have opened schools of aviation for her youth long ago. We hope Sir Phiroze Sethna and other leading businessmen will step in where the step-motherly Government of India have shown such a culpable indifference and promote the cause of aviation in this country.

"DIED A MARTYR'S DEATH"

Keep Lalaji's Memory Fresh by Deeds, says Jayakar.

BOMBAY CORPORATION'S HOMAGE.

"Young India Shall Not Let Lathi Attack Go Unavenged."

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Youth League, Girgaum District Congress Committee, Gujarat Bandhu Samaj, Girgaum Hindu Sabha and Bombay Youth League, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the People's Jinnah Hall, Bombay, on Monday evening to mourn the national loss caused by the sad death of Lala Lajpat Rai. The meeting hall was packed by a representative gathering, Mr. B. G. Kher being in the chair.

KEEP LALAJI'S MEMORY FRESH.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar who could not attend the meeting, had sent a message to be read out to the meeting. The message ran as follows:—

"Do something practical to keep fresh Lalaji's memory. Do not waste your time in words. Start a small memorial to promote any of the objects of public utility which he had at his heart."

IN SERVICE OF MOTHERLAND.

Opening the proceedings, Mr. B. G. Kher said they had met under the shadow of a very great calamity. If at any time India needed the invaluable services of Lala Lajpat Rai, it was the present time. For over 20 years his name was not only a household word but an object of reverence among all classes of people. There was only one thought which inspired him in whatever he said and did and that was the service of his Motherland. His had been a life consecrated to the service of his country. Lalaji had the spirit of a reformer and a rebel. He abhorred every kind of subjection whether social or political. His work in connection with his publication "Unhappy India" was too well-known to need any remarks.

NOT AN ENEMY OF MUSLIMS.

There was no truth in the charge, asserted the speaker, that Lalaji was an enemy of the Muslims. Lalaji was not a fanatic Hindu but a thorough-going patriot and a most practical politician. His love for the country was second to none.

YOUNG INDIA WILL TAKE REVENGE.

Mr. Kher then referred to the lathi attach which was made on Lalaji by the Lahore Police. He asked his hearers to imagine what would have been the consequences if a man like Mr. Baldwin or Lord Birkenhead was roughly handled in England in a manner in which Lalaji was alleged to have been handled by the officer of the Lahore Police. Whatever the verdict of any Commission or Committee in regard to the lathi attack on Lalaji, young India would never allow that attack to go unavenged.

Mr. B. G. Kher then put the following resolution from the chair, which was unanimously carried, all standing in silence:—

"This public meeting expresses its heartfelt grief at the sudden and untimely demise of Lala Lajpat Rai, one of India's noblest and most devoted sons, and records its deep appreciation of his services, political, social and educational in the cause of India's struggle for freedom. This meeting extends its sincere condolences to the bereaved family of the departed patriot."

LEARN A LESSON.

Dr. N. D. Savarkar frankly opined that Lala Lajpat Rai did not die a natural death. His death was hastened by the beastly blows dealt on his chest by "the officer of the Punjab Police." He asked the young men of India to be strong, powerful and free. Lalaji's death must teach India a lesson, a lesson never to be forgotten. Mere condolence resolutions on paper would not go very far. They had to evolve effective sanction behind any resolution they would pass.

DIED A MARTYR'S DEATH.

Mr. S. B. Shringarpure, supporting the resolution on behalf of the Youth League, said Lalaji had died the death of a martyr.

Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal and several others spoke in appreciation of the great services of Lalaji, after which the proceedings came to a close.

MAYOR DESHMUKH'S TRIBUTE TO LALAJI.

Corporation Passes Condolence Resolution.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Monday afternoon without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the memory of Lala Lajpat Rai.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, President of the Corporation, said that he was very sorry they were in the midst of a national calamity. In mourning the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, they were not only mourning the loss of a great patriot but the loss of a great social reformer and of one whose life was spent in continually fighting against all manner of official oppression.

SACRIFICE FOR MOTHERLAND.

Lalaji's life was one of incessant sacrifice at the altar of public service. He was one of the earliest advocates of the removal of untouchability. He never made any distinction between classes and communities. In short, there was no branch of social reform which his hand did not touch. Lalaji's value as a great political factor was recognised on all hands.

VICTIM OF OFFICIAL OPPRESSION.

He first distinguished himself by the most invaluable work he did in the famine. Then followed the agrarian trouble in the Punjab, which was unfortunately misconstrued by officials. As a result of this trouble, Lala Lajpat Rai was deported. Notwithstanding the persecution which he had had to encounter all through his life, Lala Lajpat Rai was a man of very balanced judgment. He always stood for a compromise. At the Surat Congress, he was the one healing influence between the two contending parties. When the Great War broke out, Lalaji wholeheartedly supported the British Government. He was one of the great leaders who were against the Simon Commission. It was really an unfortunate coincidence that the injuries which Lalaji received at Lahore at the hands of police were soon followed by so tragic a death. Even in his death Lalaji had protested against the official oppression.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then moved the following condolence resolution:—

"That the Corporation have learnt with profound sorrow the sad news of the death on the 17th November, 1928, of Lala Lajpat Rai, an ex-President of the Indian National Congress, a most gifted and devoted son of India and one of the foremost political leaders, a man of noble character and lofty ideals and a keen religious and social reformer whose ardent patriotism, great self-sacrifice and devotion to the cause of the Motherland won for him the esteem and admiration of his countrymen and whose loss at this critical juncture in the nation's history is nothing short of a national calamity.

"2. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

"3. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation do now adjourn without proceeding to the transaction of business."

INDIA'S NOBLEST SON.

The death of Lala Lajpat Rai, said Mr. Mehta commending his resolution to the acceptance of the House, came with the suddenness of a shock. In his death, the country had lost one of her truest, noblest and most devoted sons. He began his career with an earnest and genuine interest in the education of his country. All that he earned during his professional career was devoted to the cause of social reform. Above all, his great merit was that he did not regard national life in diffffferent compartments. He regarded it as an organic whole.

THAT DASTARDLY ATTACK.

For over 20 years, proceeded the speaker, Lalaji was the victim of continuous official oppression. They all remembered

(Continued on next page.)

STATES' PEOPLE'S DEPUTATION

CREATES GREAT IMPRESSION.

ANOTHER ROYAL COMMISSION

The following telegram has been received in Bombay from the members of the Deputation of the All-India states subjects conference in England.

We have seen 50 influential members of Parliament. All important papers publish articles. Severe member of Parliament are asking numerous questions about the States to Earl Winterton in Parliament. We have arranged meetings of the Parliament Party Committees next week. We have interviewing Mr. Macdonald, Lords Olivier and Meston next week and have prepared a memorandum of our case and distributed 2,000 copies. This created a great impression. The opinion of all political leaders is strong for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into our grievances. The princes are losing all ground and returning broken-hearted and are seeking compromise. Our work has been very effective. Sustained agitation is necessary and more funds wanted.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

FORECASTE OF THE RESULT

LONDON, Nov. 18.

Melbourne.—The results of the elections for many seats at the Federal Elections are still in doubt, but it is anticipated that the ultimate state of the parties in the House of Representatives will be Ministerialists (consisting of the coalition of the Nationalists and the country parties) 44 and Labour (Opposition) 31. The former has lost eight seats. It is expected that Labour will also gain a few seats in the Senate. The voting was compulsory and 97 percent of voters polled in some districts.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE HAVOC OF GALE

PRODIGIOUS CASUALTY REPORTS FROM LLOYDS

LONDON, Nov. 19.

It is now known that at least twenty people were killed in of the gale on Friday and Saturday. Mystery surrounds the fate of the crew of the Liverpool steamer "Eltham" of 687 tons wreck of which has been found deserted North of Redruth. The havoc of the gale is eloquently illustrated by the prodigious casualty reports from Lloyds.—Reuter.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

ALL PARTIES CONVENTION TO MEET IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

Arrangements for holding the next session of the Congress are being rapidly pushed forward. It has been practically settled that the All Parties Convention shall begin its sittings in Calcutta on December 22 and meet for about a week. The Congress session begins about December 29.—A. P.

SIR BASIL'S NEW JOB

CHAIRMAN OF CABLE WIRELESS MERGER.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The Daily News says that Sir Basil Blackett's name is mentioned in connection with Chairmanship of the Cable Wireless Combine.—Reuter.

MAHARASHTRA P. C. C. SUPPORTS NEHRU REPORT

POONA, Nov. 19.

The annual meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Sarvajanik Sabha Hall under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar. Resolutions supporing the Nehru Report expressing confidence in Pandit Motilal Nehru and requesting him to accept the presidency of the Congress were unanimously adopted. A committee consisting of Messrs. Kelkar, Paranjye, Bhopatkar and J. K. Mehta was appointed to consider the question of inviting the Congress to Poona.—A. P.

Ahmedabad Nov. 19.—His Highness the Takorsahib of Palitana arrived here this morning by special train to visit the Agricultural Show. More than one thousand Jains assembled at the station to receive him in view of the recent settlement arrived at Simla through the intervention of the Viceroy.—A. P.

SAY IT WITH BATTLESHIP!

HOOVER ON "GOOD-WILL" TOUR.

COMMUNISTS ARRESTED FOR CARRYING BANNERS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Palo Alta.—(California.)—Dense crowds bade farewell to President Hoover when he left for San Pedro to embark on the battleship "Maryland" on a "goodwill" tour to South America. Three Communists among the crowds carrying banners with words "Down with Imperialism" were arrested.—Reuter's Special.

CONFIDENCE IN PANDIT MOTILAL'S PRESIDENTSHIP

CONGRESS POLICY REITERATED IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

The outgoing Madras Provincial Congress Committee held its last meeting today at the Mahajana Sabha Hall, and then dissolved itself. Immediately the new Committee was constituted. Before the Committee took up the business on the agenda there was an informal discussion among the leaders attending it, prominent among whom were Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, R. K. Shanmukham Chetty and Satyamurti. When the Committee met, it reaffirmed the compromise resolution on the Nehru Report and the question of independence passed at the recent meeting of the All India Congress Committee in Delhi.

Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty then moved that whatever might be the personal views of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the committee had full confidence that so long as he continued to be the President of the Congress, he would carry out the policy of the Congress. The resolution was passed unanimously.

Doubts having been expressed in certain quarters whether, with the formation of the Independence League, the Congress would hereafter try to capture the legislatures and local bodies, Mr. Muthurangam Mudaliar moved a resolution to the effect that "the Congress still continues its policy of capturing all public bodies." The resolution was also unanimously accepted. The following were unanimously elected office bearers for the ensuing year: Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar Vice-President, Messrs Basheer Ahmed and Maruthavanam Pillai Secretaries, and Mr. Venkatramana Iyengar, Treasurer.—A. P.

HEIR TO PUDUKOTAH GADI PROCLAIMED

REGENT APPOINTED TO ADMINISTRE FOR MINOR RAJA

PUDUKOTAH, Nov. 19.

Lt. Col. C. G. Creswarte, Agent to the Governor-General Madras States announced the decision of the Government in the Durbar Hall to-day. The following proclamation was read.—Whereas His Highness Sir Sri Brahadambadas Raja Marthanda Bhairava Tendaiman Bahadur Raja of Pudukotah departed this life on May 28 and whereas His Highness Sri Brihadambal Das Rajarajagopal Tondaiman Bahadur has been selected by the Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State to succeed to the mursand His Highness is hereby proclaimed Raja of Pudukotah. Given under my hand and seal. Pudukotah November 19 1928 by order of His Excellency the Governor General.

The following proclamation regarding the future administration of the State was read.—Whereas His Highness Sir Brahadambar Das Rajarajagopal Thondaiman Bahadur is a minor and whereas the Government of India have not yet passed orders as regards the future administration of the State I hereby authorise Vijayaragunathi Durai Raja to conduct the administration of the State as Regent until the orders of the Government of India are received. Agent Governor General, Madras States.—A. P.

TEN PERSONS DROWNED IN MISSISSIPPI FLOODS

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Kansas City—Ten persons have been drowned in the Mississippi floods in Eastern Arkansas and West Missouri. Heavey damage has been done to farm property, paticularly livestock. Hundred of refugees are flocking to high points in the afflicted area.—Reuter.

GENERAL BOOTH'S CONDITION UNCHANGED

LONDON, Nov. 19.

General Booth spent a restless day. His condition was unchanged at night.—Reuter.

PUNJAB GOVT. "UNMASKS" MYSTERY MAN.

A Man of Religion Well-known in Bombay since 1920!

"NO CONNECTION WITH C.I.D."

Hindu Students praised for Rescuing Fakir from Angry Crowd.

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

The Punjab Government has seen accounts says an official statement, of what occurred while a funeral procession was following the remains of the Late Lala Lajpat Rai to the river Ravi, and in which a Muhammadan Fakir was roughly handled.

In order to prevent the currency of false and alarmist rumours, the Punjab Government considers it desirable to make public the facts so far as they are at present known to it. It appears that there was a rumour that a bomb outrage might be committed on the procession. The Fakir in question was returning in a motorcar to Lahore. When he met the procession, he alighted from the car as a mark of respect and stood by the side of the road. A few members of the procession, being genuinely apprehensive that he had a bomb concealed on his person, seized him and roughly handled him.

HINDUS TO RESCUE OF FAKIR.

Other members of the procession, including several Hindu students, came to his rescue and were assisted by a Hindu constable who was hurt in the scuffle. Three European sergeants came up, put him in a tonga, and drove him back to Lahore City where he was taken to the Tibbi police post inside the Taxali Gate.

A small portion of the procession, numbering, so far as known, 300 or 400 only, being still aprehensive that the Fakir had in fact a bomb on him, followed the tonga to the Tibbi Police Post and gathered in front of it.

POLICE STATION BESIEGED.

The Deputy Commissioner, hearing of the incident, at once proceeded to the spot with Mr. Ewart, Deputy-Inspector General of Police. When they reached the police station, they found that a small crowd had gathered in front of it. They ascertained that it was genuinely apprehensive, and at the request of the crowd, they allowed two students named by the crowd itself to be present when a search of the Fakir was made.

A considerable sum of money was found on the Fakir, but no bomb and no weapon of any description was found. The two students then assured the crowd that their suspicions were entirely unfounded, and that there was no cause for alarm.

POLICE DISPERSE CROWD.

The crowd, however, refused to listen to them, and said that the students themselves were agents of the C. I. D. When all efforts to reassure the crowd had failed, the Deputy Commissioner warned them that they must disperse within five minutes. The majority of the crowd at once went away and the remainder dispersed when a small force of police constables was marched through them. It was unnecessary to use any force.

WELL-KNOWN FIGURE IN BOMBAY.

In order to check the spread of false rumours, a full enquiry is being made by the Punjab Government into the antecedents of the Faqir who was concerned in the incident, but it has already been ascertained that he is well-known in Bombay, Ajmere, and the Punjab as Pir Karam Shah, and that from 1920 till about 1925 or 1926 he resided in Ajmer. The Faqir has had no connection with the Criminal Investigation Department of the Punjab Government, and the latter has no reason to believe that he has had any connection with the C. I. D. of any other province.

It will be seen that there was nothing communal in the incident, which was the result of apprehension, no doubt prompted by the recent Dushara outrage, that a bomb might be thrown on the procession. The Punjab Government desires to express its appreciation of the Hindu students and the Hindu constable who came to the rescue of the Muhammadan Faqir at considerable risk to themselves. At the same time it takes the opportunity of acknowledging the restraint and orderly demeanour of the exceptionally large procession and the absence of any incident except the one above described, which gave any cause for anxiety to the authorities."—A. P.

SIMON INITIATED INTO FRONTIER RAIDER'S RITES!

Afridi Chiefs Present Him with Dagger and Jute Shoes

PESHAWAR, Nov. 19.

The Simon Commission and the members of the Central Committee had an instructive visit up the Khyber yesterday. They kept a mile behind the border line owing to trouble in the adjoining Afghan area. They were welcomed by Shinwaris and had lunch at the Peshawar Club.

While on their way back they had a delightful reception at the hands of Afridi Chiefs, who welcomed them at a garden party at which a large crowd of tribesmen had assembled. The Chiefs celebrated the occasion by offering ten sheep which were removed by the tribal crowd.

Then followed an address of welcome in which the Chiefs of Khyber enjoined on Sir John Simon if he distributed power to India not to forget the tribal share therein.

DAGGERS FOR SIMON AND SHOES FOR LADIES.

Sir John Simon thanked them for the safety of the party through the Khyber.

The party was then garlanded and particularly enjoyed the presents from the Afridi Chiefs consisting of daggers. The ladies of the party received gilded shoes and a bag with jute shoes which they explained to Sir John Simon is useful for raiders to carry bread as well as cartridges in while they use the shoes stealthily during a raid. Sir John Simon, Lord Burnham and the other Commissioners and the Indian Members immensely enjoyed the tribal hospitality.

On their way back to Peshawar they were welcomed by the Trustees the Principal Staff and students of Islamia College, which is regarded as the home of learning of the entire Frontier including the tribal area.—A. P.

CARAVAN ATTACKD ON THE FRONTIER

TRIBAL DISTURBANCE IN KHYBER

PESHAWAR, Nov. 19.

It is understood that the tribal disturbances on the Dakka-Jallalabad Road are more widespread than was at first reported. The principal movers appear to be Shinwaris who inhabit the valleys on the Northern slopes of Safed Koh. There has been fighting in the neighbourhood of Kahi and Dakka and a Ghilsai caravan has been attacked on the road but it drove the assailants off. How far these disturbances are due to causes other than local is not yet clear.—A. P.

FREE PRESS NOT TO REPORT SIMON SHOW.

MR. SADANAND'S SECOND THOUGHT.

(From A Correspondent.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 19.

Sir John Simon and Lord Burnham met the Press representatives with the Commission in an informal conference. Mr. Sadanand, the Managing Editor, Free Press of India, was also present by invitation. Mr. Bhore and Mr. Stewart, Secretaries, were present. Other Press representatives present included Mr. Durgadass, representative of the Associated Press, and Mr. Rice, representative of the "Daily Telegraph".

Lord Burnham dwelt on conventions and practices of the Press. Sir John Simon then asked Mr. Durgadass and Mr. Rice to give to him the same assurance as had been given by Mr. Sadanand. Mr. Durgadass said that he gave the assurance and added that for 25 years during which the Associated Press had functioned it had always recognised the convention to which an assurance wanted by Sir John related and the A. P had ever respected that convention. Mr. Rice also gave the assurance. Sir John said that this placed all Press representatives on an equal footing.

MR. SADANAND'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Sadanand said while his views as to the reciprocal co-operation which the

(Continued on page 9.)

'VESTRIS' INQUIRY.

BRITISH CREW'S GROUSE.

STATE ATTORNEY ACCUSED OF HECTORING WITNESSES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

New York.—Violent headlines and vituperative and indiscriminate condemnation often based on mere surmise, is the method of certain newspapers in dealing with the "Vestris" disaster. Lamport and Holt have at present decided not to issue a statement on the ground that such matter is not worth denying but the British crew's resentment is reflected in the indigant and spirited answers of the officers of the "Vestris" to the questions put at inquiry by the State Attorney Turtle whom the British newspaper correspondents accuse of being virtually counsel for the prosecution, heotoring witnesses when their replies are unsatisfactory, in accordance with his practice when prosecuting bootleggers and gamesters. The correspondents complain that neither the owners no the officers are entitled to be represented to cross-examine the witnesses and elucidate doubtful points.—Reuter's Special.

'D ED A MARTYR'S DEATH"

(Continued from previous page.)

with horror the brutal attack that was made on Lalaji at Lahore. It was impossible to disconnect that attack from the terrible result that followed. Medical opinion distinctly expressed went to show that there was no doubt that the blow which was aimed at Lalaji's chest had a very fatal effect. It was, indeed, painful to recall that dastardly incident but nonethe-less it was necessary to do so. It was difficult to arrive at any other conclusion than that Lalaji died as a result of that fatal attack at Lahore. As the President of the Corporation was an eminent doctor, the speaker would request him to tell the House whether or not such an attack would hasten the death.

Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji seconded the resolution with a brief speech in which he entirely associated himself with the remarks fallen from the lips of his predecessors.

Dr. Choksy remarked that it was, indeed, a glory to die in harness for freedom. Lalaji had gone and now it was up to them to take lesson from his life. In Lalaji, they had lost a great national hero.

WANTED AN OPEN INQUIRY.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said considering the suspicious nature of the attack on Lalaji, it was very difficult to speak with restraint. The "Boyd enquiry" appointed by Government was a sheer humbug. The country ought to demand a full, non-official, independent enquiry to investigate into the causes which hastened Lalaji's death.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee (interrupting): But Lalaji had not got a white skin.

Mr. Kanji: But there is God above and judgment must come sooner or later.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey expressed his sentiments in very feeling tones.

Mr. P. J. Marzban laid stress on Lalaji's self-respect to preserve which he said, Lalaji was ever ready even to give his life.

Mr. S. K. Bole recalled great services of Lalaji in the domains of social and religious reforms.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai said Lalaji was a man of broad vision.

CAN A LEOPARD CHANGE HIS SPOTS?

The Commissioner, associating himself with the condolence resolution, said he had once the pleasure of having a talk wth Lala Lajpat Rai. Of all politicians, Lalaji was most straightforward and had a magnanimous heart.

The Commissioner then alluded to the charge made by some of the speakers that Lala Lajpat Rai's death was hastened by the lathi blows that were dealt on his chest by a police officer at Lahore. In a tone which betrayed losing of temper, the Commissioner attacked Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Dr. Choksy and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas who, he complained, were making political capital out of an incident which had nothing to do with Lalaji's death and which was still 'sub judice'. No honest man, he added, would believe for a moment that the death was in any way connected with the unfortunate incident. He registered a protest against what, in his opinion, was an insinuation.

MR. DALVI AS PEACE-MAKER.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi urged them all to forget controversies and work for the cause for which Lalaji had lived and died.

Mr Meyer Nissim joined in the condolence and made a brief speech eulogising the services of the great patriot.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar observed that Lalaji was the only leader who had been a radical not only in political matters but also in social and religious matters.

A GREAT INDIAN.

Dr. Viegas described Lala Lajpat Rai as a man who would have done honour to any community in the world. He was a great Indian.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee remarked that Lalaji was not only an opponent of Government, but he was an inveterate opponent of every thing which was not right. He was a greater opponent of orthodoxy. The main trait of his character was that he had the courage to disagree even with the best of his friends. That was what made him great.

The speaker then adverted to the Commissioner's speech and said he was sorry that Mr. Clayton who hardly loses his temper, should have given himself away on this occasion. However one would regret, one could not get away from the fact. In referring to the unpleasant incident at Lahore, he was only following the code of etiquette which Mr. Clayton had prescribed.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who rose to reply, said he would not have risen for the second time but for the speech of the Commissioner. No honest man, he added, would ignore the peculiar circumstances under which Lalaji died.

The resolution was carried in the usual way, all Corporators standing in their places and observing silence.

The Corporation was then adjourned.

DEATH ACCELERATED BY ASSAULT.

TWO EMINENT DOCTORS' OPINIONS.

LAHORE, Nov. 19

Dr. Dharamvir and Dr. Gopichand who had been attending Lala Lajpat Rai in a statement to the press give a brief history of the Lala's health and give their opinion as to what caused his death. Dr. Dharamvir who practised for twentyseven years in England and held the position of medical officer of health of an English town for twenty-years says:—Lalaji's chief troub'e was insomnia due to worry and mental work etc. During his incarceration in 1922-23 he examined Lalaji twice and found him suffering from intermittent fever lasting six months. When he went to England in 1924 he had developed pleurisy of a chronic nature. He sought treatment in a sanatorium in Switzerland. On his return home in 1926 he had abdominal pains at irregular intervals. Fortunately he recovered in 1927.

A RADIOLOGIST OPINION

He was examined by a eminent radiologist in London when signs were found of an old infective trouble on the right side of the chest but no active lesion was present. The stomach and intestines were acting normally but there were indications that the gallbladder was not functioning normally. The radiologist expressed the opinion that the condition of his teeth was at the bottom of all the symptoms. In July and August 1927 the Lala spent six weeks at Vichy, France, where he recovered his health.

THE INCIDENT AT RAILWAY STATION.

Although he was suffering from insomnia etc. on the whole his health was excellent until the incident at the railway station. He was very sensitive to insults and though outwardly he kept calm his nervous system which had so often experienced a strain suffered a great shock. The exhaustion which used to disappear with the aid of ordinary rest and fresh air steadily grew worse after the incident until it proved fatal.

SEVERE INJURIES ON BODY.

Dr. Gopichand says he had been watching Lala Lajpat Rai's health very closely since 1920. His only complaint was insomnia. He developed in Jail in 1921 tubercular pleurisy. At Solan he developed acute colic which was relieved at Delhi. He became very much pulled down and went to Europe to recuperate. He had been suffering from dyspepsia and mild attack of influenza off and on and many times from insomnia. Inspite of all this he was doing very hard work and was able to bear the strain. It was a miracle that Lala Lajpat Rai did not succumb to the treatment he received on October 30 on the spot. The injuries on his body were very severe. Later, he looked paler and paler everyday and exhausted. I am positive, concludes Dr. Gopichand, that Lalaji would have lived several years more but for the injuries which were the direct cause of the collapse of his heart.—A. P.

ALL FOR HIS COUNTRY.

MAHARAJA OF MAHMUDABAD'S TRIBUTE TO LALAJI.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 18.

Presiding over a largely attended public meeting this evening at Aminuddaulah Park, the Maharajah of Mahmudabad said that Lala Lajpatrai was the shining sun in the Indian political firmament. He had given every minute of his life to the country's cause. For the good of his motherland, he was prepared to go any limit. Only recently he gave a concrete proof of the spirit of sacrifice when despite of some differences of opinion with Pandit Motilal Nehru, he supported the Nehru Report wholeheartedly and spared no pains to popularise it.

A resolution was passed expressing the sense of profound sorrow at the death of Lala Lajpatrai whose public services extending over forty years will always rank among the highest ever rendered for the country.

Another resolution which was adopted said that a movement should be set afoot set up an All-India memorial for the Lala and that Lucknow citizens should resolve to co-operate with such a movement.

GREATEST COMMON MEASURE AGREEMENT.

Andhra Desa Supports Nehru Report

NANDYAL, Nov. 18.

The Provincial Andhra All Parties Conference was held this morning instead of yesterday, owing to the late arrival of the train by which Dr. Besant was travelling. Delegates came from all districts of Andhra Desha.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Lakshmsami Rao, regretted the the controversy on the question of independence versus dominion status. He pleaded for wholehearted support of the Nehru Report which was the product of the efforts of the best intellects of the country.

Among those present were Messrs Ramdas, Prakasam, Doraiswami Iyengar, Ranganatha Mudaliar, Harisarvotama Rao, Kotireddi, Dr. Pattabhisitaramaya and K. Nageswarara Rao.

SUPPORT NEHRU REPORT.

Dr. Besant, rising amidst prolonged cheers, paid a touching tribute to Lala Lajpat Rai. She said that he had died truly a martyr's death as anyone who had died in jail or on the scaffold. His memory was an inspiration and an example of dauntless courage and freedom from the slightest taint. After acknowledging the great services of Pandit Motilal Nehru Dr. Besant referred to the suggestion for framing another constitution based on independence and she asked the advocates of that course to get independence first and then frame their constitution. The Nehru Report represented a compromise between various parties. Independence without control of the army and navy would be mere moonshine. Independence would never be given voluntarily. It could not be won under present circumstances, but it would be near when the constitution proposed in the Nehru Report was made India's constitution. She asked for earnest support of the Nehru Report. Concluding, she appealed for the continued boycott of the Simon Commission, for which Lalaji had given his life.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Dr. Besant then put from the chair a resolution placing on record "the sense of deep sorrow and irreparable loss felt at the death of Lala Lajpa Rai, consequent on the injuries inflected by an European police officer on the day of the arrival of the Simon Commission in Lahore." The resolution was carried.

Mr. Prakasam then moved that without prejudice to the liberty of the Congress and those who worked for complete independence or pursued other ideals and policies for the attainment of national freedom, the conference considered that the Lucknow decisions constituted the greatest common measure of agreement among them. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar, supported by Messrs. Ramdas, Harisarvotama Rao and Nageswara Rao and carried, there being two dissentents.—A. P.

INTENSE PATRIOT AND DEVOUT NATIONALIST."

DR. ANSARI BEARS TESTIMONY.

MADRAS, Nov. 18.

Glowing tributes were paid to the memory of Lala Lajpatrai at a crowded public meeting at the Tilak Ghat this evening, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar presiding said that the settlement of the communal question and the amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes owed largely to Lala Lajpatrai's work and influence. His life had been one long sacrifice and one long dedication to the motherland.

A DEVONT NATIONALIST.

Dr. Ansari moved the following resolution. This meeting of the citizens of Madras expresses the deepest sorrow at the sudden death of Lala Lajpatrai and conveys its wholehearted condolences to the members of the bereaved family. Dr. Ansari said the death of Lala Lajpatrai meant to him the loss of a friend so lovable, intimate and dear. The lala was not throughly understood by a section of the communalists and nationalists. Lala Lajpatrai used to think aloud and his spoken thoughts were not understood thoroughly. Continuing Dr. Ansari recalled the Ansari-Lalpatrai Pact and said that during its preparation the Lala displayed great generosity and breadth of outlook. Many thought Lala Lajpat Rai was a bigoted Hindu. Far from it. He was a devout nationalist. The speaker said he was just coming after an extensive tour in the Punjab where he had found one solid hindu-muslim unity from one end to the other. It was only a few like Sir Mahomed Shafi and Sir Mahomed Iqbal who were talking of Hindu-Moslem dissensions but they had no following. The speaker declared that they dared not come before the public and that they had lost themselves in the wilderness. Dr. Ansari paid a tribute to Lala Lajpatrai for popularising the Nehru Report and the Lucknow decisions throughout the Punjab. To-day, he added, the only rift in the lute was among the Sikhs in the Punjab but Dr. Ansari felt sure erelong it would give place to a great unity of Hindus Moslems and Sikhs. Concluding Dr. Ansari said if all people especially the leaders followed the example of Lala Lajpatrai at critical times and knew to forget the differences and learn to fight the common enemy he was sure freedoms battle would not be long before it was won.

Moulana Yakub Hasan supporting the resolution said that the Lala was an intense patriot who raised patriotism to the status of religion

The resolution was carried.—A. P.

VICEROY'S CONDOLENCE MESSAGE

LAHORE, Nov. 18

Condolence messages from nearly three hundred persons and organisations have so far been received by Lala Amritlal, son of Lala Lajpatrai. His Excellency the Viceroy wired from Rangoon as follows: "I am greatly shocked to see the news of your father's sudden and untimely death and should like to offer to you and to your family my sincere sympathy."

Mr. Crerar, Home Member, Government of India, writes from Delhi: "I have heard with very deep regret the sudden and unexpected news of the death of your father Lala Lajpatrai. Please accept my most sincere sympathy in your great bereavement."—A. P.

TRIBUTES FROM THE FRONTIER

PESHAWAR, Nov. 18.

A largely attended meeting of All Parties and communities was held at Shahibag to-day when the loss suffered by India by the death of Lala Lajpat Rai was given expression to, and high tributes paid to his services to the Punjab and the Frontier.—A. P.

REST NOT TILL GOAL IS ACHIEVED

LAHORE LEADERS APPEAL

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

A crowded public meeting was held this evening to express the sense of sorrow felt at the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, under the presidency of Dr. Satyapal. Dr. Mohammad Alam exhorted the audience not to rest until they had achieved freedom. Doctor Gopichand said that they should take a vow not to rest until the goal dear to Lalaji's heart was achieved. Sardar Mangalsingh and other speakers also paid tributes to the departed leader's memory.—A. P.

POONA'S TRIBUTE TO LALAJI

POONA, Nov. 19.

The citizens of Poona City and Cantonment numbering about eight thousand, assembled yesterday evening in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidency of Mr. N. C. Kelkar to pay tribute to the memory of Lala Lajpat Rai and express profound sorrow at his sudden death. A resolution recording his great and meritorious services to India and offering condolences to the bereaved family was moved by Prof. Paranjpye seconded by Mr. Vaidya supported by other speakers and adopted, the whole audience standing in complete silence.

At night a meeting was held in Reay Market when tributes were again paid to the late leader.—A. P.

NATION-WIDE SYMPATHY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 18.

Lala Lajpat Rai's death has caused widespread grief throughout the country. Telegrams from practically all important cities and towns show that eloquent tributes were paid to the services of the late leader at mass meetings and resolutions were passed offering sympathies to the bereaved family.—A. P.

BURMA IN MOURNING

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

On news being received here of Lala Lajpat Rai's death most Indian shops were closed. A meeting to express the sense of loss at his death was held last night at the Ariff Hall, presiding over which U. Tok Kyi M. L. A., said that Lalaji was in the forefront of the fight for freedom in India and never spared himself. "He was deported to Mandalay while I was at College. Lalaji often spoke to me about the deportation and said it was one of the proudest moments in his life."

A resolution was passed recording the irreparable loss sustained by the country by Lalaji's death.—A. P.

ALL SHOPS CLOSED AT WAI

WAI, Nov. 19.

The news of the death of Lala Lajpat Rai came as a shock to the people of Wai. All shops and bazars were closed in memory of the late leader. A public meeting was held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Gangadher Shastri. Sohoni. The condolence resolution was moved by Mr. Govindras Vaidya seconded by Mr. Kane, pleader, supported by Mr. Khadilker, and passed.—A. P.

CALCUTTA RESOLVES TO AVENGE THE WRONG.

CITIZEN'S HOMAGE TO LALAJI.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 18.

The citizens of Calcutta assembled in large numbers at the Town Hall this evening to pay their respect to the memory of Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. J. M Sen Gupta, the leader of the Congress Party, presiding. Prominent among those present at the meeting were Mr. Basu, Mayor of Calcutta, Srimati Basanti Devi (Mrs. C. R. Das), Sir Nilratan Sircar, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, M. L. A. and Babu Gurdit Singh.

FIRST REGULATION VICTIM.

Mr. Sen Gupta speaking in Bengalee recalled the political events in 1907 when Regulation III was first applied and the first victim was Lala Lajpat Rai. Referring to the police assault on the Lala, Mr. Sen Gupta said it came as an eye opener, for it had convinced them once for all that if men of the Lala's eminence were not immune from such outrages, nobody in this country was too safe. How was the death caused, asked Mr. Sen Gupta Was it the result of the police assault which had outwardly left a scar on his but inwardly there was something more severe than that and he felt it so much as all who had occasion to meet him since the incident knew. Mr. Sen Gupta concluded with one of the Lala's latest declarations in which he had said that the blow that was hurled at him was a nail in the coffin of the British Empire.

CALCUTTA'S SOLEMN VOW.

Mr. J. N. Basu, prominent Liberal and President of the Indian Association, moved the following resolution:—The citizens of Calcutta assembled at this public meeting place on record the profound sense of whose noble patriotism devotion to duty, and fearless advocacy to the cause of national progress in the field of politics, social reform, education and last but not the least to the uplift of the suppressed classes won for him the universal esteem of his countrymen and whose selfless and ceaseless endeavour for the emancipation of the motherland will be ever a source of inspiration to the succeding generations of India. This meeting offers respectful sympathy to Mrs. Rai and the sincerest condolence to the other members of the bereaved family. The citizens of Calcutta take this solemn vow that they will contribute to the fullest extent they can by their time, money and endeavour to put an end as early as practicable to the present bureaucratic Government under which the best of India's sons had been deported, imprisoned and assaulted and replace it as early as practicable by Swaraj for which the Lala has laid down his life."

Sir Nilratan Sircar seconding the resolution said that no doubt like many Bengalees the Lala was a dreamer but unlike the Bengalees he knew now to fulfil his dreams.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya speaking in Hindi said that it was a misfortune for India that Lala Lajpat Rai had died at the time when the country needed him most. Under the present system of bureaucratic Government men like Lala Lajpat Rai were assaulted, and Mahatma Gandhi, Desabandhu Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru and other leaders were imprisoned or deported. Such a system, he declared, should be put an end to and replaced by Swaraj for which the Lala had laid down his life.

Babu Shamsunder Chakravarty said that it was a matter of shame to them that although they had been mourning the Lala's death their countrymen were giving evidence before the Simon Commission.

After some more speakers had spoken the resolution was carried, all standing.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD PRESS

GREAT AND GALLANT SACRIFICES

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 18.

The "Leader" writes that the heavy loss that the country has suffered by the death of such a public worker cannot be easily repaired. A great soul has passed away in him and the entire nation is in deep mourning.

GREAT & GALLANT SACRIFICES.

The "Pioneer" writes: He was an earnest patriot who invariably placed first what he believed to be the well being of his country and who made many great and gallant sacrifices on India's behalf. The loss of so outstanding a personality and so indefatigable a worker in the national cause is to be particularly deplored at this present critical juncture in the history of the country.—A. P.

MAHAARJA OF BHARATPUR

NEITHER ABDICATED NOR BEEN DEPOSED

WINTERTON'S REPLY TO SAKLATVALA

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Nov. 16.

Lord Winterton replying to Mr. Thurtle in the Commons stated their one Prince namely, the Maharajah of Nabha, was deposed while four Princes abdicated. Replying to Mr. Saklatvala he stated that the Maharajah of Bharatpur was not in either category but he failed to explain the actual position.

"A REAL LOSS TO INDIA"

SAYS C. AND M. GAZETTE

LAHORE, Nov. 18.

Under the caption "A death which is a real loss to India" the Civil and Military Gazette" writes in the course of an editoriel as follows "As sections of public opinion in India whether British, Mohammedan or Hindu will join in deploring the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. This country is not so rich in real leaders as to be able to afford the loss of such a naturally gifted exponent of Hindu aspirations. Thousands of people disagreed profoundly with the views expressed by Lala Lajpat Rai but everyone admitted his honesty. They did so because he was so obviously sincere and because no matter how impolitic, his speeches might have appeared to some, his love of India and his desire to further the good of her masses were never for a moment in doubt.

We ourselves had nearly always been in disagreement with him but we recognised and appreciated his deep laid convictions, his fine ability in debate, his impassioned eloquence and his high courage. The passing away of such a redoubtable political leader is always a sad event. It is doubly so when he happens to be a religious force in addition, as was the case with Lala Lajpat Rai. The fine calibre and the vigour of his character, and the admiration which he won from friend and crice alike are reflected in the spontaneous messages of sympathy which have come from public men in widly diverse camps. Any one who unremittingly and at great sacrifice spends his life as did the Lala in serving what he honestly believes to be the best interests of his country amply deserves such tributes and we add our own with a real sense of sorrow and loss.

RAILWAY STATION INCIDENT.

Without wishing to emphasise the controversial issues at a time of grief, we feel we should however express the hope that the effort to make political capital out of the death by linking it with the recent incident at the Lahore Railway station will not be overdone. The whole question of the part which this leader took in those events is now the subject of close inquiry and the last thing that Lala Lajpat Rai himself would have desired would have been to prejudice such a matter too hastily."—A. P.

RAISE THE TEMPLE OF INDIA'S FREEDOM.

FITTING MEMORIAL TO LALAJI

Mr. S. Satyamurti has issued the following statement to the press:—

It must be a great shock to all India to learn of the sudden and tragic death of Lala Lajpat Rai at Delhi. The seemed to be in the best of spirits. No one could see then that death was so near Lalaji. His death has left a void in the foremost ranks of our national leaders which cannot be easily filled. He was deservedly known as the lion of the Punjab. His life was a long sacrifice at the alter of the motherland. Several of us learnt our first lessons in politics though at a great distance at the feet of Lalaji. My first political act was to srike work for a special class at my college as a protest against the dewortation of Lala Lajapat Rai. His methods were polemical to a degree. But there was no doubt whether one agreed with him or not, about Lalaji's single-minded devotion to the cause of the mother land.

The greatest and most everlasting monument to his memory will be soon to raise the temple of India's freedom, in one of whose prominent niches he will always live.

OBITUARY NOTICES IN ENGLISH PAPERS

LONDON, Nov. 19.

Lala Lajpat Rai's death has been given prominence in papers, with obituary notices and photographs.—Reuter.

Surat, Nov. 19.—Mr. E. G. Taylor the Special Magistrate trying cases arising out of the recent communal disturbances to-day framed charges under Section 302 I. P. C. against two Mahomedans who were charged with murdering on September 29 a municipal school teacher named Vanarsi Chhibabhai and committed both to the sessions.—A. P.

DEAD SEA TO BE EXPLOITED

PERTINENT QUESTIONS TO MANDATORY POWER

Sinister Figure behind Scenes

By Arthur Field.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The brilliant writer 'Domino" of the London "Evening Standard" recounts his visit to the Turkish embassy here on Monday, which was the Turkish National Fete. That is to say, October 29th is the anniversary of the overthrew of the Sultanate. On that the colony existed. "Domino" rid Bey, received the members of the Turkish colony in London. I was asked recently by a Turkish friend to supply the good people of Stamboul with news and notes about the movements of the Turkish colony in London. My reply was that the movements were not noticeable, and I even entertained an occasional doubt that the colony existed. "Donino" now informs us that its numbers arre very small. It consists chiefly of merchants, concerned for the most part with the disposal of Turkish goods. These are given as fruit, eggs, and carpets. I could myse'f name other exports to Britain, the one that will immediately suggest itself to my readers being tobacco. Of course I have met Turkish merchants in England; but they have (wisely perhaps) impressed me as very diffident in respect of nationa'ist or political activity. However, their invitation by the Ambassador of the Republic was a more powerful magnet than any in the hands of politicians.

His Excellency chatted with the journalist on the subject of one of the Turkish articles of commerce, to wit carpets. He said that the best carpets came from the peasant workers. The designs were traditional, and, as everyone knows, ancient Muslim traditions deprecated the use of images of living creatures, which stimulated the employment of geometrical or other inanimate subjects. Ahmed Ferid Bey is credited with saying "solely geometrical." but I have seen some fine old Turkish designs based on flower forms. The traditional designs of the Turkish carpets, at any rate, did not contain flowers like the Aubusson products. This always struck me as a most happy fact, for nothing is more incongruous than huge woven flowers in unnatural colours, an elegant barbarism which we were spared in Turkish designs. His Exce'lency, on the contrary, appears to regard this as a matter for regret. He believes that the modernisation of Turkey will probably lead to a repudation of the restrictions arising from quranic influences, so that in time we shall see portraits of national heroes on the drawing room floor. I confess to misgivings, even on political grounds, about the sale of carpets that may get into the hands of Armenians, Greeks, or counter-revolutionaries, if they bear the sacred features of Ghazi Mustapha Kemal. Imagine the joy with which they will tread the hated effigy underfeet. Is it a nice idea? To my mind it is on a level with the pocket-handkerchiefs which are impressed with the portraits of the King and Queen. There is however a greater question at issue. We all know the intellectual influence of the rural neckcloths displaying the Derby race-course, or the baneful effects on our provincial homes of the China cats and dogs adorning the parlour mantel. I must say, with all respect to the enthusiasts who wanted to weave Mahatma Gandhi on their wares, that the idea is, artistically speaking, on a level with the China dog or the portrait of Lord Beatty on a tin dinner plate.

STATUARY.

"Domino" caustically says that he applauds at least one effect of the Judaeo-Islamic ban on graven images, and that is the practical embargo on public statues. He points out that in London, which is about half as populous as Turkey, there are over 220 outloor statues, mostly objects of derision. In Turkey it is estimated that there are four, and that they are all of Mustapha Kemal.

To Westerners, Turkish designs have had a strong and distinct appeal. If Turkey starts to rival the worst designs of Kiddermunster it will find himself deserted by customers of means and taste, while the antiquated and reactionary products of past generations will be ten times more sought after. The result will be that, with the failure of the supply the old designs will have to be copied or resumed.

CANT ABOUT RUSSIA.

Even the worm will turn, and "The Londoner's Diary" contains the following striking repudiation of some of the current blague about the Bolshevik Republic. "Londoner" discounts the tales of the "impending collapse" of the Soviet regime. The crops have been more difficult to get into the markets of Moscow and Petrograd, while the external source of supplies, the Ukraine, has suffered a partial dearth. But these troubles and difficulties have been going on for years; while the collapse that has been regularly predicted has never eventuated. And it won't, says "Londoner". "Bolshevist Russia is not an ideal place to live in" (for London journalists), "but our dislike of Bolshevism should not blind our political judgment." "Certainly the Bolshevists themselves, in spite of the usual internal squabbles, show no signs of pessimism. On the contrary they are now full of elation over their deal with the American General Electric Company."

THE DEAD SEA.

The uncritical have read that the Dead Sea was at last to be exploited. The usual comments will have been made:—"The Turks never developed the country; it has been left for the conquerers to usher in an age of etc." These who look before they leap at conclusions, will have remarked that the criticism once directed at the Turk was totally different from that now implied. It was then said that the Dead Sea, lying at a lower level than the ocean, should be connected with the latter by means of canal and ocean traffic brought to the interior. Neither this scheme nor the utilisation of the salts was possible to the Turks without the begging of foreign capital, which would have further jeopardised their independence. Now, we may remark, have the conquerers or their Jewish proteges found the capital. They are now considering the proposals of international speculatorrs to exploit the potash deposits of the salt lake as a private source of profit.

LIMITS TO PROFITEERING.

No one denies, however, that it will benefit the countries in which the lake is situated to have it worked and its natural wealth tapped. The question in such cases always is:—"How much will the profiteers get, and how much the people of the country?" What has to be strictly examined is the nature of the replies, amounting to firm undertakings, that will be given by the various applicants for the concession.

(1) Will you recoguise, not only verbally, but by means of a substantial payment on all output, the actual ownership of this site by the Governments of Palestine and Transjordania?

(2) Will all the products of the exploitation be available at fair prices to the entire world?

(3) Are the by-products included in this undertaking of world supply, or are the benefits restriet to potash?

(4) Will you proceed to work on the scheme at once, or do you reserve the right to keep the concession stagnant on a dog-in-the-manger policy?

(5) Are you possessed of the means to carry out your undertaking?

(6) Are you connected with, interested in, or proposing to link up with, any form or organisation of monopoly?

(7) Wlil Ibn Saoud, ruler of the important neighbouring States of Nejd and El Hedjaz, be informed of the negotiations, made an offer of some of the product, and allowed to participate in the benefits though not the profits?

(8) Will Egypt be taken into account as to its agricultural and chemical needs, by the reservation of a fair proportion of the products?

(9) Assuming that plaint will be left 'in situ' at the expiration of the concession, will this include the by-product plant as well as the crude potassium derivates plant?

POINTS FOR THE CONQUERORS.

The British so-called mandatories should, for the prosperity of the whole area and its resulting taxable value, see that the above questions are satisfactorily answered. Though the sinister figure of the gentleman known to us as Mond, though now disguised under another appellation, appears to be withdrawn from the list of aspirants for the concession, there is still some doubt whether he and his colleagues are not backing some of the other applicants. As understanding should be arrived at on this point; for the presence of world monopolies (whether christened Imperial or otherwise) is the last thing that is desirable in the exploitation of the so-called "Dead" Sea.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Nov. 19.

The depression in the Bay has given local rain along the Arakan and Chittagong coasts, with a few falls in Central Burma and is becoming unimportant. A few falls are also reported from the extreme south.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair. Akyab and Ramethin quarter of an inch each: Kyaukpyu one; Bassein and Cox's Bazar a half; Coonoor one and a half, and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast.—No large change.—A. P.

"DEATH HAS MERELY BEEN HASTENED BY INJURIES."

DR. BESANT'S GLOWING TRIBUTE TO DEPARTED LEADER.

NANDYAL, Nov. 17.

Deep grief is felt here of the sudden death of late Lajpat Rai.

Dr. Annie Besant, who arrived here late owing to engine trouole on the train by which she was travelling (in consequence of which the opening session of the All-Parties Conference over which she is to preside, has been postponed till tomorrow morning), was very grieved at the news, and in the course of a statement, observed: "India has been specially unfortunate in the passing away of her greatest men in moments of crisis in her political affairs. The late Mr. Gokhale passed away just when the breach in the Congress which began at Surat had been healed. Lokmanya Tilak left us just after the unsatisfactory Reforms of 1919 had been granted and Lajpat Rai leaves us at a moment when there is the greatest need for the physical and mental courage he possessed. These qualities both came out strongly in a remarkable degree in the immediate past, physical courage, at Lahore, where injuries were inflicted on him which have proved fatal; and mental courage, at the All-India Congress Committee, where he vehemently denounced the mental cowardice and reservations of one leader and the physical cowardice of another. Few who heard his fiery words will forget them. Another grand merit he possessed was that when he led the people to positions of danger, he shielded them and went himself alone to bear the brunt of the attack. He certainly carried out Charles Bradlaugh's words to myself: "When you advise an attack do not say "Go", but say "Come." At this moment, the loss by his death is peculiarly great, for although a few of his juniors have his courage, we have not yet his experience and the confidence it inspires.

"The circumstances of the death are peculiarly tragic, for he died taking part in the boycott of the Simon Commission. His death will, if possible, stiffen the boycott and strengthen the resentment against the Commission. He came to Delhi to attend the meeting of the A. I. C. C.. But though his mental courage was great, physically he had been badly shaken. In fact, death has merely been hastened by the injuries he received at Lahore. The pain caused by these prevented him from attending a meeting at Delhi which he asked me to address instead. We had hoped that the worst of the shock was over, but he was evidently unable to rally from it. Our youngmen may well take as an example his unflinching action, his contempt of empty proclamations, and his outspokenness. The Punjab will miss terribly his leadership. But regret is useless. Let all of us try to lessen the loss."

FOLLOW HIS EXAMPLE.

Mr. Shiva Rao said: This is no time for grief. The great and courageous patriot has given us an example which will endure and hasten our emancipation.

A SOLDIER'S DEATH.

Mr. Ramdas said: "The suddenness of Lalaji's death has paralysed the thoughts and feelings of most of us assembled at this Conference. His death at this juncture leaves a void which it is impossible to fill. The Hindu Mahasabha, the All-Parties Conference and the Congress have all lost one of the wisest of counsellors. Lajpat Rai had the unique honour of dying a soldier's death. He was truely a pioneer of national freedom. In the past eight years it has been India's misfortune to lose Tilak, Das and Lajpat Rai. May the very severity of the loss unite the people in the fight for Swaraj."

SOURCT OF UNFAILING INSPIRATION.

Mr. A Ranganatha Mudaliar, ex-Minister, said that it would be impossible to estimate the loss to the country through Lalji's death. His life had been one continuous sacrifice and would remain a source of unfailing inspiration.—A. P.

MANCHESTER NOVEMBER HANDICAP.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The following are the probable starters with jockeys for the Manchester November Handicap:—Blackness (Jalliss), Barzlong (Joe Childs), Knight of the Grail (Beary), Burnside (Steve Donoghue), Lordland (Dines), West Wicklow (Gordon Richards), Adieu (R. James), The Brown Talisman (P. Beasley), Bonyan Bachelor (Sirett), Lulworth Cove (F. Fox), The Wolf (C. Richards), Flying Arab (S. Wragg), Cornwallis (Packham), The Consul (Alford), Norwest (Berry), Pomagne (Magee). Jockeys have not been decided on for following probable starters.—Cheerio, Saracen, Samphire Second, Start Second, Nestorian.

LATEST BETTING.

Following is the latest betting on the Manchester November Handicap:—Nine to two against West Wicklow offered five to one taken, seven to one Lordland taken and offered, ten to one Adieu offered, hundred to eight Cheerio taken and offered, hundred to eight Saracen. Barzlong and Burnside offered hundred to six taken, hundred to seven Lulworth Cove offered hundred to six Buoyant Bachelor and Start Second offered twenty to one taken.—Reuter's Special.

AGENT-GENERAL IN SOUTH AFRICA

SUCCESSOR TO RT.HON SASTRI

SIR K. V. REDDY'S CHANCES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 19.

It is understood that the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri is returning to India at the end of December or early in January next. The press forecast that Sir K. V. Reddy, ex-Minister, Madras, will succeed Mr Sastri as Agent-General in South Africa may now be taken as correct. An announcement is expected this week.—A. P.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

LIST OF ORGANISATIONS TO BE INVITED.

The following is the list of those organisations which have been selected by the Constitution Committee of the All Parties Conference for being invited to the forthcoming National Convention:—

A.—Political:—1. Indian National Congress, 2. General Council of All Burmese Associations, 3. All India National Liberal Federation, 4. Home Rule League, 5. Indian Association Calcutta, 6. Bombay Presidency Association, 7. Madras Mahajan Sabha, 8. Sri Mahajan Sabha, Calcutta, 9. Assamese San Rakhini Sabha, Gauhati, 10 Assam Association, Gauhati, 11. Sind National League, 12. Sarvajanik Sabha, Poona, 13. Yeotmal Association, 14. Arya Swaraj Sabha, 15. Swadhin Bharat Sangh.

B.—Trade Union and Peasants Organisation:—1. All India Trade Union Congress, Bombay, 2. All India Vishwakarma Liberal Federation, Vijianagram, 3. Behar Provincial Kisan Sabha, Muzaffarpur, 4. Communists Party, Bombay, 5. Workers and Peasants Party.

C.—Commercial Organisations:—1. Southern India Chamber of Commerce, 2. Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, 3. Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

D.—Landholders Organisations:—1. Madras Landho'ders Association, 2. Coorg Landholders Association, 3. Behar Landholders Association, 4. Agra Landholders Association, 5. Bengal Landholders Association, 6. British Indian Association of Audh, Lucknow.

E.—Indian States Organisations:—1. Indian States People Conference, 2. Indian States Subjects Association, Ahmedabad, 3. Indian States Subjects Conference, Madras, 4. Daxni Sansthan Hitwardhak Sabha, Poona, 5. Rajasthan Seva Sangha, Ajmere.

F.—Women's Organisation:—1. Women's Indian Association, Madras.

G.—Communal Organisations:—1. Hindu Mahasabha, 2. All India Muslim League, 3. The Central Khilafat Committee, 4. The Central Sikh League, 5. All India Conference of Indian Christians, 6. South Indian Liberal Federation, 7. Shiromani Akali Dal, 8. Zoroastrian Association, 9. Bombay Non-Brahman Party, 10. All India Shia Conference, 11. Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Bombay, 12. Parsi Central Association, 13. Namdhari Durbar Bhaini Sahib.

H.—Religious and Social Reform Organisations:—1. Jamiatul Ulema, 2. All India Aryan League, 3. Bengal Social Reform League, 4. Ahmedia Community, 5. Achhotudhar Committee, 6. Shradhanand Dalit Udhar Sabha.

I.—Backward Classes:—1. Dravida Mahajan Sabha, Madras.

J.—Miscellaneous Organisations:—1. Journalists Association of India, Bombay, 2. Thuluva Mahasabha, Udipi, 3. Servants of the People Society, Lahore.

SIMON INITIATED INTO FRONTIER RAIDER'S RITES!

(Continued from page 7)

Chairman was entitled to receive from the Press representatives were unchanged, he was equally clear that the admission to the conference could not be made a condition on giving of such an assurance or an undertaking. As Mr. Stewart's letter to him and as the taking of the assurance from the Press representatives that day made it clear that the admission to the conference was conditional on an assurance or undertaking and as it infringed the rights of the Press, the Free Press of India had no option but to withdraw from reporting of the conference. The Free Press of India will resume the reporting of the conference when the Chairman makes it clear that the admission to the conference is not conditional.

The Chairman was content to say in reply that Mr. Sadanand's letter of the 13th was written in a proper spirit and it was not couched in a spirit of bargain and that there was no misapprehension about it.

Mr. Sadanand pointed out that while it was true that his letter of the 13th was not written in spirit of bargain Mr. Stewart's letter did convert it into a barter and if it was right to assume that Mr. Stewart acted under the Chairman's instructions in writing that letter then the Chairman must clear the misapprehension.

As the Chairman did not offer to clear the misapprehension Mr. Sadanand withdrew from reporting of the conference.

MR SADANAND'S LETTER TO SIR JOHN

WHY HE WITHDREW FROM CONFERENCE.

PESHAWAR, Nov. 19.

In a statement to the Press the Managing Editor, Free Press of India, says:—"The proceedings of the informal conference which the Chairman and Lord Burnham had with the Press representatives this morning, we were told, were not for publication in the Press. In the circumstances I content myself with publishing the letter which I have addressed to the Chairman to-day which clearly sets forth the issue on which the Free Press of India has withdrawn from reporting of the conference.

"The Free Press of India have withdrawn from reporting of the Joint Free Conference and on behalf of the Free Press I write this to make clear the issue on which we have withdrawn.

"In our opinion the admission of the Press represent tives to those sittings of the Joint Free Conference which are open to the Press should be free and unconditional. The only obligations which the Press representatives owe to the conference is fair and accurate reporting.

"The exchange of other courtesies between the Conference and the Chairman on one hand and the Press representatives on the other must be left to mutual good sense and discretion. They cannot be made condition of an extension of the elementary facilities to which the Press are entitled, irrespective of their views of courtesies due to the conference and the Chairman.

"The letter of 13th November which I addressed you on behalf of the Free Press of India embodied the views of the Free Press on the question of courtesies due to you. The views expressed therein remain unchanged. But the Free Press of India cannot be a party to any action which is a clear infringement of the rights and privileges of the Press. Your action in extracting assurances from all the Press representatives seeking admission to the conference to-day and your refusal to clear the misapprehensions caused by the letter of the 13th of Mr. Stewart to me are clear infringement of the rights and privileges of the Press and also violate the understanding which my letter of the 13th sought to give expression to.

"In circumstances we have no option but to withdraw from reporting of the conference. We shall be glad to resume reporting of the Conference if and when you are pleased to make clear that admission of the Press to the public sittings of the Joint Free Conference is subject to obligation to report fairly and accurately is unconditional. In view of public importance of issues involved I am publishing this letter this evening."—Free Press.

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EATEN TO THE BONE!

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Mr. William Lynch, formerly of the Empress of India's 21st Lancers, now of St. John's Road, Highgate, London, says: "The first ulcer formed near my right ankle. Soon others appeared until my leg, from knee to ankle, was one huge, discharging sore. The gnawing, smarting pain was terrible—just as if the very bone of my leg was being eaten into. I had a long spell of doctors' treatment, then went into Hitchin Infirmary for several months, where I had nine ulcers cut out of my leg. But ulcers formed again and the pain was worse than ever.

"My sister persuaded me to try Zam-Buk, and it brought such relief that I was encouraged to perservere with the balm. Zam-Buk thoroughly cleansed the awful ulcers and cleared away all sign of corruption and discharge. Healing progressed splendidly under the influence of Zam-Buk, and my leg was soon covered with firm, healthy skin."

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"Of 1,766,325 children attending English schools, whose teeth were controlled in 1924, 1,187,335 or 67% wanted treatment for tooth decay." The Times.

Look at the teeth of your own children. If the first set shows decay, take heed of nature's warning. Let Kalzana help to produce a perfect second set. The most persistent use of the tooth-brush cannot indefinitely protect weak, poor quality teeth against decay.

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(ESTD. 1858.)

(Organ of Indian Nationalism).

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THANKS FOR MEMORANDUM NEVER SENT.

How Simon Farce Works

ASSAM MUSLIM LEAGUE SECRETARY'S SURPRISE.

The following letter from the Honorary Secretary, Assam Provincial Muslim League will prove of interest to the reader as showing the inwardness of the Simon farce. The gehtleman had the amazing experience of receiving a letter from the Secretary of the Commission acknowledging with thanks the receipt of a telegram as also copies of memorandum of his League, neither of which he had ever sent.

To The Editor, "Forward".

Dear Sir,—

I have received a letter dated 7th November 1928, from the Secretary, Indian Statutory Commission, acknowledging with thanks the receipt of a telegram dated 1st November, 1928 and 15 copies of my (League's Memorandum alleged to be sent by me. I am really surprised to receive such a precious letter as I never sent any telegram or memorandum to Sir John Simon & Co. I think comment is unnecessary.

Yours etc.,

SIRAJUDDIN CHAUDHURY,

Pleader.

Honorary Secy. Assam Provincial Muslim League.

Sylhet,
14-11-28.

EMINENT LAWYERS AND INDORE

ROUND MEN IN SQUARE HOLES

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, C. I. Nov. 16

Eminent lawyers like Pundit Motilal Nehru of Allahabad and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai of Bombay figured recently at Indore in an appeal filed in Sundarbai V Benodiram Balchand before the Cabinet. Mr. Benodiram was the appelant, and the hearing lasted from 19th October till 27 October. The amount involved in the case was Rs. 2,16,238. Indorians seem to have taken great interest in this case. The Cabinet has reserved its judgement. In the arguments advanced by Pandit Motilal who appeared for the respondents at the outset counsel challenged the authority of the Cabinet to hear the appeal, Pandit Motilal's main contention being that the whole case was is the nature of a wager and could not stand in a court of law. This is not the first case in which renowned counsel have appeared in the courts of Indore. When Dr. Dev the Municipal Commissioner of Indor, was prosecuted by the State Mr. Jinha appeared for the State and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad defended Dr. Dev. The case was heard by a very junior majistrate, a fresh Vakil and Dr. Dev was convicted. The court house was over crowded and it was a huge joke among those who were present in the court as they were not sure whether the fresh man presiding on the bench was in a position to follow the "Learned" arguments of the eminent counsel in the case.

SUPER-ANNUATED OFFICERS.

Rao Bahadur C. Cadambi, the Chief Engineer and Member in charge Municipalities and Improvement Trust of Indore City, has sent in his resignation on account of ill health due to old age. Mr. Cadambi was a British pensioner and joined Indore state service during the Divanship of Narsingrao. Mr. Cadambi served in the British P. W. D. for a long time and earned a decent pension for his meritorious service After his retirement Mr. Cadambi served in Mysore state whence Mr. Narsingrao brought him to Indore. In Holker State there are several L.C.E.s serving in the P. W. D. Yet whenever any chance occurs outsiders and preferably superannuated pensioners are appointed. This is a very great tardship on competent state servants. Is it not wonderful that persons held to be incapacited from work and in British India therefore compelled to retire are found Al in state service! The State is dumped with such old retired pensioners. We have at present such three wrinkled Rai Bahadurs at the head of the Judicial, Medical and Forest departments. Indorians wonder when will they make room for more competent young men. Round men in square holes is the order of the day. We have one mechanical engineer at the head of the Improvement trust.

LATE MR. B. N. KHAMBATTA.

The present superintendent of the Indore guest house is dead. Mr. Khambatta served Indore State for a long time in the Reception depamment. He was responsible for looking after the comforts of many distinguished guests visiting Indore. Some incident at Burwaha led to his dismissal at the hands of Sir Tukojirao and he had to join Kashmere and Alwar State services. Though Mr. Khambatta was not on the Indore Maharaja's staff his services were requisitioned more than once when the ex-Maharaja left for Europe. During the Minority Administration when the State built the guest house Mr. Bapna the Divan secured Mr. Khambatta's services as a superintendent. Mr. Khambatta was a witty character.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH ASSOCIATION.

MR. BARTON'S VISIT TO BOMBAY

Mr. H. Barton, General Secretary Indian Telegraph Association, paid a short visit to Bombay. A general meeting was convened on the 15th instant. The men mustered in very large numbers.

Mr. Barry, the President in opening the meeting said: "We have to-day with us the father of the Association our General Secretary, who for 21 years has proved a sure guide and adviser. I have no desire to exaggerate his services, it is not necessary. The verdict of all must be that he has served us well. What we owe to him can never be summed up in words and the best that could be done in token of our gratitude is to get into its ranks every member we can and see that our organisation gains strength and influence and if so established it shall last for all times."

What better testimony do we need than that of Sir Geoffrey Clarke, our late Director-General who still follows the Association labours with deep interest. A testimony unasked for. Hear what he says of the Association's efforts during 1927:—

"I am very much obliged for the annual report of the Indian Telegraph Association. I have read the report with great interest and must congratulate you on the immense amount of work which the Association has managed to get through during the past year. It is wonderful to see the number of outstanding questions which you have managed to have finally settled. There is no doubt that the Association is a very great asset to the Department."

OUTSIDE RECRUITMENT TO STOP.

Mr. Barton then explained the present position of the Department regarding outside recruitment in the Electrical and Engineering Branches. He said that there was an assurance that outside recruitment would be closed if the men in the Department were able to meet the present-day conditions though the Director-General and the Chief Officer of the Service conceded that the subordinates have hitherto met all the conditions of the service. He explained what the Indian Telegraph Association had done and is doing for the men of the Department.

Information on all outstanding questions was given by the General Secretary in respect of the action taken by the Association to settle them saisfactorily.

Twenty-eight new men joined the ranks of the Association as a result of the General Secretary's visit to Bombay.

Mr. M. M. De'Souza thanked Mr. Barton on behalf of general body for his presence at the meeting and entreated him to pay frequent visits to explain the activities of the Association and keep the body united for his personality carries all before him. The meeting closed at 11-30 p.m. with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

PERSIAN STUDENTS IN PARIS

(Continued from page 6).

"Will they pursue their studies in the Paris Lycees?"

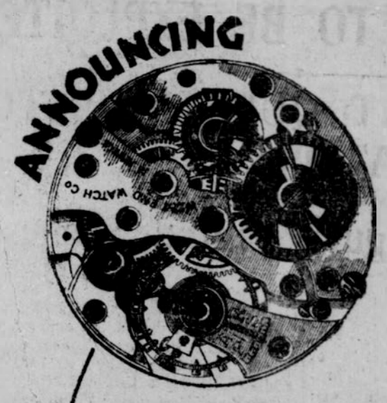
"Now according to the desire of our Government they will be sent to the different provincial Lycees so that they may be spread over and avoid the temptation of meeting together. They will, therefore, be sent to the Lycees of Dijon, Montpellier, Tournon, Lyon, Strasbourg, Reims, Nancy, Annecy, etc."

THE SHAH'S EXHORTATION.

"For what studies?"

"38 are intended for pedagogy. They are going to enter the State Lycees and then train themselves in the different Normal Schools. Others will study Law and Medicine, will join dental and veterinary schools or will go in for different branches of sciences, chemistry, mechanics, agriculture, etc. They have been chosen for their intelligence and according to their aptitudes. They are conscious of the future mission that will devolve on them. Before their departure from Persia they were received in audience by His Majesty who told them: 'My desire and our principal aim in sending you to study in France are that you should learn French patriotism and return here imbued with French ideals of Nationalism and Liberty'."

"L'Oeuvre of Paris."



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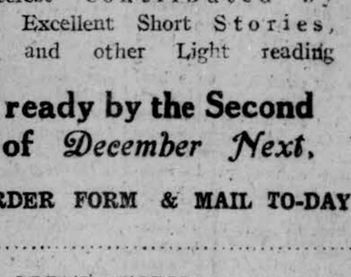

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MANNERISMS

"No married man ought to have mannerisms," said the Archbishop of York, in his address to the wives of the clergy, and he went on to say that "his wife ought to be able to speak to him with perfect frankness and induce him not to continue any mannerisms he might have assumed."

It is difficult (writes Robert Lloyd in the "Daily News") to believe that, if the Archbishop's advice were generally followed, the number of happy marriages would be increased. After all, most men acquire their mannerisms before marriage, and they marry on the understanding that they have been found more or less tolerable mannerisms and all.

Any man would justly feel outraged if, soon after his wedding-day, his wife said to him: "I don't like the way you keep waggling your right foot while you are sitting and talking. You should stop it."

CROSS-MEN.

Many a cross-tempered man and most men are cross under provocation—would reply: "I never told you before, but I have always been irritated by the silly, foreign way you have of shrugging your shoulders while you talk. You shouldn't gesticulate," "I loathe the habit you have got into of calling everybody "My dear." "

It is probable that there is not a single human being above the age of five who has not some mannerism that would irritate anybody who is irritable. We are not always conscious of our own mannerisms, but we notice those of our friends and, still more, those of the people we dislike.

Dickens had probably a keener eye for mannerisms than any other man who ever lived and scores of his characters are memorable chiefly because of their mannerisms. When we think of Uriah Heep we always see him squeezing the palms of his hands against each other, and the Jingle remains in the memory mainly as a mannerism of speech

ARE THEY CURABLE?

Whether mannerisms are curable by good advice I do not know. I doubt whether it would have made any difference if Uriah Heep had been told in the nursery not to grind the palms of his hands together and not to call himself "umble." To ask him to change his mannerisms would have been to ask him to change his character.

A CRITIQUE ON LAND REVENUE BILL.

(Countinued from page 6.)

that owing to high prices, there has been a considerable increase in the incomes of the landholding classes and these classes have shown greater power of resistance than in any previous period. The subject was not discussed by the Famine Commission of 1901.

WANTED EXHAUSTIVE ENQUIRY.

But it is to be regretted that Government do not think that the principles and a sound policy of land revenue assessments is a very important subject As will be seen subsequently, the present practice is defective from the point of view of incidence, extreme rigidity in the size of the demand and even in the matter of classification of soil and grouping. Apart from the ultimate goal of evolving a system which will extinguish the burdren on the poorest agriculturist who has no taxable capacity being in receipt of income hardly sufficient to bring it up to the subsistence level and adjust the burden on the higher agricultural incomes to their taxable capacity, the question of the steps by which the reform can be brought about, must be determined by an independent and full expert investigation, which Government have all along shelved. But in the meanwhile when on the motion of a non-official member, a representative Committee is actually appointed, which makes certain important recommendations as to the pitch and the basis of assessment, they are rejected and Government wants to stick to their own officers' pre-conceived and one-sided views formed before they had heard any evidence or discussed the question in a joint deliberation which took place and the result tion which is embodied in the form of recommendations of the Land Revenue Assessment Committee.

(To Be Continued).

HINDU TEAM'S CAPTAIN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, I am glad that "K. P. K. has come forward to protest against the suggestion made by a few correspondents of the "Evening News of India" that Prince Dhulip, the Cambridge Blue, should be asked to captain the Hindu team at the forthcoming Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. I agree with "K. P. K." that the suggestion is absurd, and I trust the Selection Committee of the Hindu Representative Eleven will allow Mr. Vithal, who has done immense service to Indian cricket, to skipper the Hindu team.—Yours etc.

S. KANWAS.

Bombay, November 15th.

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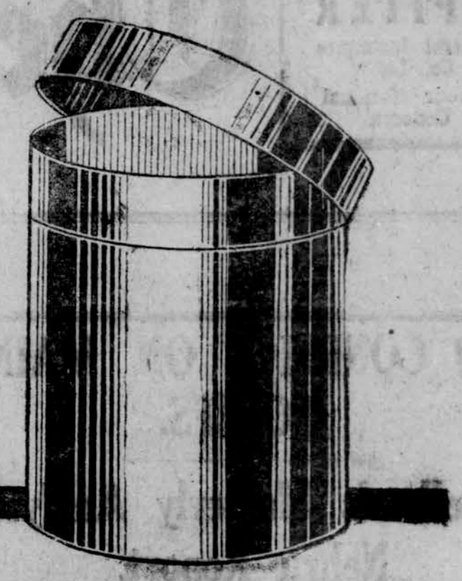

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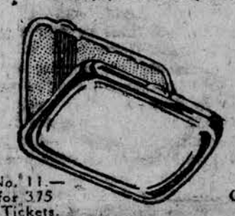

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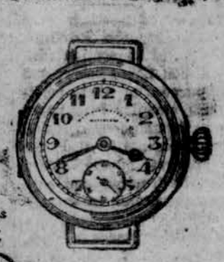

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NO CONFLICT ON MAIN POINTS.

Mr. Kelkar's Masterly Analysis of Nehru Report.

OPEN CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT.

"I Ask Government to Decide Future Constitution by Plebiscite"

The following is the summary of the presidential address delivered by Mr. N. C. Kelkar at the Maharashtra All-Parties' Conference held in Poona on Sunday last:—

We meet to-day as an All-Parties' Maharashtra Provincial Conference to consider and discuss the Report of the Nehru Committee. Much propaganda has already been done in the Maharashtra on this subject. A number of meetings were held in October all over the Province, and specially in Poona, in connection with the boycott of the Simon Commission; and although the main purpose of these meetings was to express popular resentment against the Simon Commission, occasion was naturally taken incidentally also for expressing public approval of the Nehru Committee's Report. Destructive and constructive work may sometimes be complimentary of one another, when both are actuated by or directed towards a common purpose. And so it has been with the negative attitude of the public towards the Simon Commission and its positive attitude towards the Nehru Committee's Report. The two together present a complete picture of the political mind of India at this moment.

The Poona District Conference was held in this City on 28th October, specially for the purpose of expressing approval of the Nehru Report. Other Districts of Maharashtra have not lagged behind in this movement, and they have all individually expressed their approval of the Nehru Report, in resolutions passed at public meetings or by associations, though all of them may not have held regular District Conferences.

In the first week of this month, a representative deputation of ten members taken from various parties toured in the Districts of Nagar, Nasik, Jalgaon and Dhulia, and addressed public meetings at a dozen places on the subject of the Nehru Report; and this tour is likely to be followed up with another to Sholapur, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. But in the meanwhile this Conference is being held to concentrate and focus the public opinion of the whole Province in a formal manner, and I am glad that representative delegates have taken the trouble to come here to attend the Conference and to make it a success.

The volume of public opinion expressed so far throughout the length and breadth of the country has proved the fact, that the Nehru Report not only appeared at the right psychological moment, but has also practically given a shape and form to the detailed national demand for 'responsible government', so as to win for it the approval of most of the more prominent political parties in India. I do not want in any way to belittle the fact that organised and strenuous opposition is also being expressed to the Report in certain quarters. But the opposition has failed to harm or injure the 'main positions of the Report', for the simple reason that the opposition was never directed or even meant to be directed towards those positions. This crucial fact seems somehow forgotten not only by the enemies but also by some of the friends and well-wishers of the Report. And, therefore, I would for a moment specifically deal with this aspect of the question.

NO CONFLICT ON MAIN POINTS.

Now speaking analytically what is the 'Report' in question? Its spear-point or operative part is a scheme of full responsible government for India. The Report does not even concern itself with making out at length a case for that demand. For that has been done convincingly during the last so many years, from time to time, by the Indian National Congress and other Leagues and Associations. The well-known memorandum of the members of the Supreme Legislative Council, the Congress-League Scheme of 1916-17, the Assembly Demands of 1924-25, even the Montford Scheme of Reforms and the Government of India Act of 1919, all these presupposed not only a national demand for responsible government in India, but the necessity of conceding it by Government early or late. The Nehru Report in its introduction only passingly answers some of the latest objections and false issues raised by certain official or foreign critics. The real report is the 87 net recommendations dealing with a proposed form of Indian Constitution, including the Declaration of Rights, the Indian Parliament, the Provincial Legislatures, the Commonwealth and the Provincial Executive, the Judiciary, the Civil Services, Finance, National Defence and Foreign relations.

Now is there, I ask, any conflict in Indian public opinion on these 'main points' as determined in the Report? That conflict rages mainly about the point of representation, the point, that is to say, about the distribution of seats in the Legislative bodies and the formation of electorates through whom that distribution is to be realised. Incidentally also, but as a very minor matter, there is some conflict of opinion about the point of the redistribution of Provinces. But it should be observed that the recommendations of the Nehru Committee on these points are not included in the 'main body of the recommendations'. The meaning of the deliberate treatment of this kind given to these subjects is obvious. The Nehru Committee itself regards the particular manner in which electorates are formed, and distribution of seats in the Legislature is effected, as a matter of secondary importance, the primary matter being the immediate establishment of 'responsible government' of the Dominion Status in India. Can any one say that Pandit Nehru and his colleagues would flatly refuse to have anything to do with such self government, supposing it were offered immediately, but was made contingent on their acceptance of separate and communal electorates? To start with, though of course we see clearly in the Report that they all favour Joint Electorates. And I venture to ask a similar question also about Mr. Jinnah and his colleagues of the Muslim League. Can anyone say that Mr. Jinnah will declare: "I will not touch this self-government with a pair of tongs"; supposing it is offered to him on the condition that Sind will not be separated from Bombay, that provincial status will not be given to Baluchistan and N. W. F. Province, that no seats will be reserved for Muslim 'majority' anywhere and that one-third of the seats of the Indian Legislature will not be guaranteed for Mahomedans? I know Mr. Jinnah to be patriotic enough to reply to this kind of question by a thundering negative. The same is true also of the Hindu Sabha which is supposed to be steeped deep in the communal poison.

TABLES TURNED.

My point is, though we may have all of us our own considered or even pet views and ideas as to the secondary matter of electorates and representation in Council bodies, we are all absolutely united on the fundamental demand contained in the 87 net recommendations of the Nehru Committee. If, therefore, a poser or a puzzling question is to be put, it should be put not to the Indian Nationalist Hindus or Mahomedans, but to Government themselves and their partisans in India or in England. And I definitely formulate such a question for them in this form. If they put so much store by the conflict of opinion between the communal Nationalists in India, are they, on their part, ready to concede the 87 recommendations made in the Nehru Report, if asked for unanimously, themselves being free to determine and decide about the proper nature of electorates and the distribution of seats exactly as they like? The only two sections of the responsible government scheme, to which communal conflict may be regarded as germane, are sections 9 and 31 of the recommendations, both dealing with the formation of legislative bodies, lower and higher. But in both the net recommendation is only thus: "Every person of either sex who has attained the age of 21 and is not disqualified by law shall be entitled to vote." The Nehru Committee, though it may have, like others, its own opinion about the proper nature of electorates and proper proportion of representation, in order that its own 'ideal' scheme of responsible government may be realised, still I think it will be amply gratified, if its all other provision about the formation and working of the legislative bodies, and the 'responsibility' of the executive to them are to be 'immediately' realised.

You will thus see why I so clinch this one issue, and try to present it in this precise or acute form. I am personally confident that if Government give a pledge to us in India, as they did to the South African peoples some twenty years ago, to concede to us in the form of a Parliamentary Act a scheme of honest and full responsible government, precisely in the terms of any scheme to which all political parties in India may unanimously agree, it will be possible for us also to present such a unanimous scheme, as the Round Table Conference or Convention of South Africa evolved after earnest labours of three or four months. But here in India Government will not give us even an absolute promise or undertaking as alone can encourage people sufficiently to drop all their points of differences and to arrive at a unanimously agreed result. But on the other hand, Government will try to magnify our differences of opinion even on incidental points or secondary matters as if they were huge unsurmountable mountains in the path of self-government. I wish to draw pointed attention of this Conference to the red herring in the form of this communal trouble which is sought to be drawn across the straight path to the goal of Indian self-government.

A RED HERRING.

I will content myself with giving this general retort to Government. For, though I myself have my own individual opinion, as to how electorates should be formed and seats in legislative bodies should be distributed, I am not going to make a fetish of these ideas, if there is any real prospect of my getting what I mainly want by way of responsible government. And most of those also who seem to be mixed up in this obtrusive communal fight will, I am sure, do the same. I will add one specific instance Mrs. Besant, I know, is opposed to adult suffrage or universal suffrage being given immediately. But I am confident that she too would rather withdraw her objection on this ground, if she can vividly see the prospect of getting freedom for India in her own life-time. The fact is that we naturally state our honest opinions even on details openly without any mental reservation, and thus in the aggregate are bound to offer points off conflict.

Again, my point is that differences of opinion on details will always arise whenever decisions are to be taken on matters covering a very wide area. But these differences must be observed in their true perspective and must not be given more than their proper weight. I ask Government, are they prepared to decide matters in this case, by a plebiscite pledging themselves to implicitly accept and honestly carry out the decisions arrived at by a majority of appointed spokesmen? On the other part, every leader of Indian opinion will, I am sure, agree to such a plan, because it will lead to something conclusive, whether one gets or not the realisation of his opinions on matters of secondary importance But Government, I know, will do neither the one nor the other, because they are not honest in their intentions. Their one purpose is to go only dodging about and criticising the designs and pictorial creations of other people, without ever applying their own brush to the canvas for producing the honest picture of their own mind and fancy. The only thing that they have so far been able to draw on the board is the uncouch and dishonest formula of "progressive realisation of responsible government." That is, how they pretend to believe that self-government can be given to India only by instalments and after repeated examinations. But to this dishonest casuistry, the far-seeing Tilak had already provided with a crushing reply in a singularly cryptic sentence, when he taught every Indian to say "Swarajya is my birth-right and I shall have it." The point about Mr. Tilak's mystic mantra is that, real human or national birth-rights cannot be parcelled out in instalments, or realised after repeated examinations of inquiries!

HUMILIATING INSTALMENTS.

The treatment being given to India is thus neither the treatment that was given to the smallest nations in Europe by America and the European powers or to the colonies by the British Government in their own Empire. For India alone must be reserved, it appears, the humiliation of insulting instalments, elusive examinations, concessions by compartments and melancholy investigation of mathematical minima in political privileges. That is precisely the reason why India is determined not to take lying down the subterfuge and the trickery of the Simon Commission. And that is also why people of all shades of opinion are enthusiastically supporting the general principles and the broad details of the Nehru Report scheme, though they may not be prepared to swear by every word of the scheme. I will go further and say, that it may be possible to write out a better or more plausible scheme of responsible government than is contained in the Nehru Report. And I daresay there are anglicised Indians in India, who can perhaps write the contents of the Report in better English. But I do not think that a scheme could be prepared at this time in India, which is likely to secure better a more united support from the existing political parties.

Now of the opposition if the Mussalmans and the Depressed Classes to the Nehru Report has so little adverse significance, much less so is the significance of the opposition of the Independence League. I am glad that the threatened split has been avoided and an understanding arrived at the Delhi A. I. C. C. meeting between these two wings of the Congress Party. But even supposing it was not so, who but a hair brained fool would interpret the conflict between them as really 'harmful' to the Nehru Report? On the contrary I think the cause of the Dominion kind of self-government is rather only strengthened by the activities of the Independence League. Probably Mr. Srinivas Iyengar himself also meant as much, on the ground of George Herbert's maxim that "he who aims the sky shoots higher much than he that means a tree." Surely how should Government interpret the idea of the Independence League as anything but a distinct warning to themselves that, if even Dominion Status were not conceded to India they would have to reckon with people who, like De Valera in Ireland, would keep up the fire of an agitation for independence itself.

But whatever the significance of the opposition to the Nehru Report, the opposition to the Simon Commission has had certainly a much more harmful effect upon that Commission. I must really give Sir John Simon credit for much greater political wisdom than he himself would seem to claim I am sure that he is far from satisfied at heart with the kind of witnesses that appeared before him or the colleagues from the legislative bodies that co-operated with him. I think he has properly guaged in his mind the importance of the class of leaders that boycotted the Commission for one reason or another. And I further think that he is silently nursing in his heart the humiliation that was imposed upon his Commission by the activities of the boycotters. Surely the opposition of Mr. Jinnah, e.g., to the Nehru Report is far less fatal to it than his opposition to the Simon Commission. For both Mr. Jinnah and Pandit Nehru are agreed on the boycott of the Simon Commission and are solid supporters of the demand for Dominion Status though they may slightly differ on the point of the electorates. Shrewd observers and acute intellects can read the grammar of assent and dissent in this case more correctly than may be fondly imagined by Government or their henchmen.

In conclusion, may I express the hope that at the Calcutta Congress the Nehru Report will have a smooth sailing? Even Mr. Jinnah will realise that too much diplomacy sometimes defeats its own purpose, and therefore he should now justify his well deserved reputation for national spirit by advising the League to come in a line with Dr. Ansari and Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad rather than make inconvenient compromises with Sir Mahomed Shafi. The attitude he has taken towards the Simon Commission will lead to nothing unless he strengthens the hands of Pandit Nehru and his colleagues on the Committee.

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ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE OVERSEAS

PARSI AMBULANCE DIVISION

The Annual report from 1st January 1927 to 31st December 1927 of the above Division is as under:—

The Parsi Ambulance Division has completed the 24th year of its existence and will celebrate its Jubilee next year, which indeed will be a record event with a proud record of work in the history of voluntary organisation in India. The Membership was 97 at the close of the year, there being 13 admissions and 11 withdrawals. Of the 13 new admissions, 9 from the Senior Cadet Division having attained the age of 18 were drafted.

Public Duties:—There was a heavy strain on members owing to an unusually large number of calls for public duties, several of which were performed till midnights and early hours of the day. Members responded to 362 calls, involving in all about 720 hours. The following public duties were performed, in addition to 331 removals:—1. Ten miles Modified Marathon Race on 21-1-1927, (Y.M.C.A.), 2. Boxing Tournament, 28-1-27, in aid of the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund, 3. Long Distance Walking Race, (Y. M.C.A.), 5-2-27, 4. Bombay Presidency Wrestling Tournment, 17th, 18th, 19-2-27, 5. The Agakhan Hockey Tournment, from 28-3-27 to 7-4-27, 6. Serious Motor Catr Accident at Bhore Ghaut Reversing, 17-4-27, 7. The Foundation Ceremony, Andheri Tower of Silence, 24-4-27, 8. The Parsi Wrestling Tournment, on 24-7-27, 9. The Bombay Amateur Boxing Tournment, 16-8-1927, 10. The 4th Parsi National Boxing Tournment, 25-9-27, 11. The Physical Culture Demonstration, 16-10-27, 12. Long Distance Swimming Competition, 8-11-27, 13. Short Distance Swimming Competition, 19-11-27, 14. One Hundred Mile Cycle Race, 20-11-27, 15. Ten Mile Walking Race, (Y.M. C.A.), 5-12-27, 16. Ten Mile Kayanian Race, 7-12-27, 17. The Boy Scouts Rally and Jamboree, from 10 to 14-12-27, 18. The visit to Bombay of H. M. The King of Afghanistan, 14-12-27, 19. The Departure of H. M. The King of Afghanistan, 17-12-27, 20. Ten Mile Running Race, (Y.M.C.A.), 17-12-27.

Cases Treated:—50 cases of accidents were treated on the occasions of the above Public Duties. Besides 10 Roadside cases weretreated though there may be many more as all the cases have not been reported. The most important of the cases treated were on the occasion of a serious motor smash at Bhore Ghaut, Khandala, when a party of ladies and gentlemen from Bombay who went to enjoy Easter Holidays, met with the misfortune. The Division had, at the time their Camp of Instruction at Khandala. 5 of the party injured were immediately brought to the Camp and were rendered very useful services. In letters from the injured party, it is stated that "efficient first aid and meritorious services" were rendered to them.

The Camp of Instruction:—The Seventh Annual Camp of Instruction was held at the Military Hospital Barrack No. 11 at Khandala, from 14th to 18th April 1927, when 43 members attended, who had strenuous time in the Camp though not without enjoyment.

Parsi Cadet Ambulance Division:—This Cadet Division is progressing satisfactorily, as is observed from the results of their examinations. Classes in Mackenzie School Course in First Aid, Sanitation and Hygiene were organised. 82 Cadets were declared successful and were awarded Pass Certificsates in addition to the Junior Certificates in First Aid obtained by them, in the previous year. The Cadets had their Camp of Instruction at Kandivali where 110 Cadets attended. They were enthusiastic in their work. This Camp resulted in Fresh enrolments.

'STUDENTS' FIRST HISTORICAL TOUR"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read the article appearing in your paper of the 15th instant under the the heading "Students' First Historical tour". It appears from the reflections of the writer that a student who was disobedient to a Professor was ordered to return to Bombay from Gwalior without completing the tour. I beg to be informed whether any student who is on the tour can be rusticated from it on account of disobedience. I hope that the proper authorities will supply the required information, as to whether it is right and legal for the professors in charge to go to such extreme lengths in such cases.

I have raised this question because it will be good for the students who are on the tour to know beforehand whether they are under the direct charge of professors or the Railway authorities, and to whom they are to obey to what extent, and as to whether the Railway authorities should permit such severe measures on the part of the professors.—Yours etc.,

ANOTHER STUDENT TOURIST.

WHAT IS A J. P.?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Some months ago you published some letters including a few of mine about the all-important question of selecting J. P's.

Attention was pointedly drawn to what in the opinion of most sensible people, is the very unsatisfactory way of 'creating' J. P.'s in this Province. Numerous 'Nam ka Vaste' names including actual "Chokras" are in these days submitted for inclusion in the list. I fail to understand where does the honour and glory come in of being in the list of "J. P.'s".

It is wellknown that names are put forward by some influential folk because they want "peace". They having been pestered and harassed for weeks by parents anxious to have their "chokras" made J. P.'s—they say "yes, yes" at long last out of sheer weariness. These simple folk imagine that when they see their sons' names on the list of J. P.'s—that some great and worthy "national object" has been served. It is nothing but a lot of empty "swank"—it only betrays a curious mentality. Now, the time of issuing a new list of Bombay J. P.'s is fast approaching and it seems to me worth asking Government and all those concerned in this matter if they propose to exercise greater care this time in their interesting selection.

As was pointed out on the last occasion in these columns by several correspondents, as things stand—it is nothing more or less than a scandal. On the last occasion reference was made to J. P.'s newly "created" who were simply "Chokras" who had passed their fifth standard with difficulty and some actually not passed even that—and earning just a small pittance in their father's "peddy" and not paying one pie by way of Income Tax in their own names—not a Rupee even by way of a wheel tax.

It is about time Government put an end to this farce. One case within my knowledge is that of a pious old gentleman who pleaded hard for months with some influential friends until they also for "peace's sake made his two "Chokras" Justices of Peace.

Then another farce commences-congratulating letters and telegrams from "chokras" and "chokri" friends and "hoping this won't be the last honour you will get from our kind and sympathetic Government" etc. Is it possible to imagine anything more pitiable than this?

There is one other matter to which I would like to draw attention. A Justice of the Peace is a person who is above committing a 'Breach of the Peace.' I want to know is it possible for a J. P. to remain on the list once he commits a breach of the peace. If so is it possible for a J. P. to remain a J. P. once he is convicted by a Magistrate and sentenced to pay a trifling sum of 700 rupees for committing a "breach of the peace," or if it has been proved to have been instrumental in committing a "breach of the peace?"

Yours etc.,

Nov. 16. M. P.

WHAT'S IN A NAME

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Despite great Shakespeare's "saw of might," there is often something in a name, sometimes even a great deal. For instance, just fancy a newspaper day after day opposing and misinterpreting the true interests of Indians and yet calling itself the "Friend of India"! One day, by the way, some years back the printer's devil (a true Indian) had his sweet though quite unconscious revenge when some copies of the paper went out with the letter r dropped in the name!

I want to tell, however, not of our Anglo-Indian friends, but of a most sensible act of the erstwhile sleeping Celestial, now wide-awake, and very much alive and kicking, Chinese Nationalism has made a most happy and characteristic change in the name of what till the other day was the capital of the country. Peking meant "the northern capital" in contradistinction to Nanking, "the southern capital." The former name was a constant and irritating reminder to the patriotic Chinese of the power of the northern Manchus who had been lording it over them for centuries. Now that the Manchu power is at an end and true amity and hearty co-operation have been firmly established between the south and the north, and Nanking has been made the seat of government, the name Peking has been dropped, and the city is now appropriately called Peping, which means "northern peace."

Yours etc.,

Bombay, Nov. 17. S. V. GULVADI.